Newport Mercury.

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HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Local Matters.

The Bridge Street Sewer.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen as a Board of Health was held Saturday forenoon to consider oppositions to the plan adopted by the committee on Streets and Highways of laying the Bridge street sewer so called. The sewer, a twenty-four-inch glazed pipe, was being layed in Bridge street, from Third street to the harbor via Elm street, and it was the emptying into the harbor that created the opposition. Reports, condemning this plan, were received from the Medical Board of Health and from the Sanitary Association and read, and Drs. Barker, Rankin and Turner, of the first named board, Dr. Storer of the Association and Col. S. R. Honey were present in person and expressed their views in strong terms. After considerable discussion a resolution, requesting the Highway committee to stay proceedings and report as soon as practicable a new plan, was passed.

This report being ready, a special meeting of the City Council was called Thursday evening for its consideration. The report of the Highway committee and an accompanying report of the Street Commissioner were read and received. The latter report showed that the sewer might be carried down Washington street to and through Marsh street and empty into the settling tank of the main sewer, instead of up Washington street to and through Elm street, at an additional expense of $2,580. The original plan was to cost $3,200, with the sewer to be used for surface water only, while if the proposed change be adopted the sewer would serve as an outlet for all the sewage of the entire Point. This fact being explained by the Street Commissioner, who was present, to the satisfaction of the members of the council, a resolution, directing the work to be done in accordance with the changes recommended by the committee, and appropriating the necessary funds, was passed without opposition. This being all the business to be considered, the meeting then adjourned and most of the members of both bodies of the council, accompanied by the Mayor, went to Mr. Brandt's chrysanthemum exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mr. Ernest Goffe is slowly recovering from his severe illness, now being able to take short walks and drives out of doors, but he has decided to give up business and has leased the store, which he occupied so many years at the foot of Washington square, to Mr. Dwight H. Mahogany.

There is a wide difference in the valuation of certain real estate in this city, as given by the owners to the tax assessors and as given by the same owners in the suits brought against the Street Railway Co.

The cable has announced the matrimonial engagement of Clarence G. Sinclair, eldest son of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and Miss Mabel Sands, daughter of the late Mahlon Sands, a former Newport summer resident.

Mayor Coggeshall is giving a great deal of time to looking out for the city's interests. He is constantly on the lookout for everything that will tend to the good of the people.

Mr. Chas. H. Wing, manager, is making extensive alterations and improvements to the interior of the Newport Cash Store, on Broadway. Mr. James C. Potter is doing the carpenter work.

A pound party given at G. A. R. Hall Monday evening by the Woman's Relief Corps of C. E. Lawton Post, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

Newport's bicyclist, Van Wagoner, is in Philadelphia, trying to beat the 24-hour record of 282 miles. His Newport friends believe he will succeed.

Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselear, of Newport and New York, has gone to Paris for the winter.

Football is the popular sport in Newport just now, even to the exclusion of baseball.

St. John's Masonic fair was brought to a successful close Saturday night, netting between $1200 and $1300.

Postoffice Improvements.

It is pleasant to be able to state that the long-talked-of and much-needed improvements to the Newport postoffice have at last been authorized by the government and that the work upon the same is already begun. That part of the building occupied by the postoffice department has long been in a deplorable condition, both as regards its facilities for transacting business and its sanitary arrangements, and to get an inspection of the place by the proper government officers was one of the first official acts of Mr. Brown upon assuming charge after his appointment, three years ago, and he has been actively pushing the matter ever since. The government machinery moves slow, however, and it was not until a few days ago that the matter was settled, and even now he is forced to forego some of the wants of his office. The new safe, or vault, which is among the greatest needs of the office, has got to be waited for, but most of the improvements asked have been allowed and the work of excavating for a cellar under the main portion of the building was begun Wednesday. The improvements called for under the contract include a cellar under that part of the building where there is not one at present, the same to be perfectly drained and concreted, and lighted by a large window on Franklin street; the laying of a new hard pine floor on top of the present one in the post office proper; a new screen with 480 boxes, to run straight across, the present alcove to be given to the distributing room, with the general delivery in the center instead of at one side as now; the putting in of water closets for the carriers; the renewing of the plumbing, and a thorough painting, cleaning and over-hauling of the whole place. The contractor, Mr. Peter Knowe, of this city, is allowed 100 days to complete the work but he expects to be able to do it in considerably less time. The bids for the work as received and forwarded to the treasury department by Collector Cozzens, were as follows:

McLean & Mason	$4,075.00
M. A. McConnick	2,798.50
R. W. Curry	2,515.00
M. F. Murphy	2,500.00
Peter Knowe	2,490.00

In addition to the work under contract, the office is to be refurnished throughout, and a partition, separating the money order deparment from the mailing room, will probably be built. If the latter is allowed, it will be of wood to the height of four or five feet and the rest of open iron work.

It is expected that the above work will necessitate a change of location for the postoffice for about sixty days and if so the old "Boston store," in Bull's building on Thames street, will probably be selected as its temporary quarters.

School Attendance.

Several newspapers in this State have taken occasion to criticise the Newport schools on account of the large reported absenteeism. From that they have drawn the text to prefer all manner of charges in regard to the efficiency or rather the inefficiency of our schools. If they had taken the pains to look into the statistics before making their charges they would have found that they had very little ground to stand upon. According to the returns of the census there are 875 children in this city between 5 and 15 years of age who do not attend any school. The age when the truant law begins to operate is seven years. Under that age a parent can send his child to school or not as he pleases. Many parents object to their children going before they reach that age, and certainly that is young enough. Now of the 875 enumerated about 646 are under 7 years of age. When the child reaches the age of 15 the compulsory law ceases to operate and the child can attend school or not as he or she or the parent or guardian chooses. In the list of 875 children reported as not attending any school are 174 who are 15 years old but under 16, hence are numbered as of school age as regards the school law. This makes a list of 820 persons upon whom the law does not operate, most of whom are too young to attend school, leaving only 55 children in the city of school age who have not attended school as required by law. We doubt if any city or town in America can make a better showing. The school committee through the truant officer have followed up every case of truancy that they have been able to find and have been constantly on the alert to bring the children into the schools.

Rev. R. B. Peet and family have returned from Europe and are again at their Newport home. Rev. Mr. Peet, for the benefit of whose health the trip was taken, is very much better and will occupy his pulpit at Emmanuel church to-morrow. Next Wednesday evening the members of his church and congregation will give him a "welcome home" reception in the Parish house.

The Newport orchestra went to Jamestown last evening to play for the Royal Arcanum dance at the Prospect House. Mr. W. H. Allen of this city acted as prompter.

Our Fire Department.

In compliance with orders from Chief Engineer Cozzens the members of the Board of Firewards, and the foremen and assistant foremen of the several fire companies of the Fire Department assembled at department headquarters Monday evening for a general discussion of matters and things pertaining to the department which might have suggested themselves at the recent official inspection and trial. The Chief presided and after stating the object of the meeting read the following complimentary letter from the Executive:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Nov. 9th, 1889.

CHIEF ENGINEER COZZENS—MY DEAR SIR:

The inspection of the Fire Department on Thursday evening, 7th inst., was very satisfactory to me. My associates of the City Council were particularly gratified. The progress in our city of preparation for any fire that may occur, is in the right direction. I shall refer to your department in my review of the municipal year, with recommendation of the work you and your assistants are faithfully performing as the guardians of the Fire Department, also of your officers and men, with recommendations.

THOMAS COGGESHALL, Mayor.

This official recognition of the efficiency of their several commands was naturally very pleasing to the officers present, and it undoubtedly aided much in bringing out the free expressions which followed. Each company's foreman was called upon as well as the members of the firewards, and many suggestions were made which must necessarily tend to the improvement of the department, both in equipment and management.

Chief Cozzens has already experienced good results from this conference and he proposes to hold several such meetings during the coming winter.

School Children for Advertising Purposes.

There has been some comment this week because the school children were not allowed to leave school in order to act as an advertisement to a certain flower exhibition in this city. The committee do not believe that the schools should be dismissed for any such purpose. If the gentleman arranging this show wishes the children to come for any other purpose than for an advertisement, he can ask them to come on Saturday, as his show is supposed to be open on that day, and that is a day that a portion, at least, of the committee supposed they were to go. It was not for a moment supposed that the schools were to be dismissed for his benefit.

Religious Services.

Special evening services, conducted by different clergymen from out of the city, have been held at the Thames street M.E. church throughout the past week, and will be continued during next week. The services have been well attended and a deep interest is apparently being felt throughout the parish. The clergymen who have promised to be present and take charge of next week's meetings are Rev. B. W. Hutchinson, of Providence, Tuesday evening; Rev. E. P. Phreaner, of Warren, Wednesday evening; Rev. J. H. Nutting, of Cranston, Thursday evening, and Rev. J. B. Smith, of East Greenwich, Friday evening.

Death of Henry Gladding.

Mr. Henry Gladding, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, died at his residence on Ayrault street, Saturday, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Gladding was a carpenter by trade and he had been an honest, hard-working, industrious man. A widow survives him; an only child, a son, was lost at sea many years ago. The funeral was solemnized at noon, Tuesday, from Trinity church and was attended by Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he was an honored member, and hosts of relatives and friends.

The New England Order of Protection, a beneficial insurance order, limited to New England, was two years old last Tuesday. Nov. 12, 1887, it was started with fifteen members, now it has 8,400. It has four Grand Lodges, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine, and 120 subordinate lodges. In the two years it has distributed over $50,000 among the beneficiaries in New England. Malbone Lodge No. 93, in this city, is in a flourishing condition, and taking in new members at every meeting.

Col. A. C. Landers has returned from New York, and, judging from the large number of large boxes seen in front of his establishment on Thames street, he may have brought the Metropolis with him. The fact is the Colonel means to beat his own record this year, in the way of holiday displays, etc.

The fund subscribed for the Bartlett boy who lost a leg some time ago in an accident on Thames street, amounting to $203.75, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., Peter King and F. G. Harris, as trustees, and deposited in the Newport Savings Bank.

The Craftsmen held a social meeting last evening at their club in the MERCURY Building, to which their Masonic brethren were invited. Refreshments were served and a pleasant, sociable time enjoyed.

An Electrical Accident.

About 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, while Chief Engineer Cozzens and one of his assistant engineers were in conversation in the former's office, one blow came in over the fire alarm and one of Mr. Cozzens' clerks immediately telephoned Mr. Goddard at department headquarters to know if it had been struck there. He received the startling reply that the "repeater was on fire," and the chief started for headquarters, but before he got out of the office a message came in that fire signal box 31 at the police station had burned out. The chief, as soon as he had "fixed things" at the headquarters, hurried to the police station and from there followed the street railway trolley wire to Bath road where the trouble originated.

Mr. Frank Morgan, who recently purchased the plant of the defunct District Messenger Company had been notified in accordance with the ordinance to take down the wires of that service as they were "dead," and to save the expense of an experienced lineman, Mr. Morgan had undertaken the job himself. He was removing the wire running from Mrs. Carry's to the McLean house, on bath road, which crossed the street car trolley and several sections of the fire alarm wires. His wire fell on to the underneath wires, connecting the current of the trolley with that of the fire alarm wires and making the hitherto "dead" wire, one end of which he held in his hands, decidedly "live." He was thrown down with great violence, the fire alarm was struck, and signal boxes 31, at the police station, and 42, corner Thomas and William streets, were burned out, as was also the repeater at department headquarters. This caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and before a sufficient realization of the situation could be obtained a horse belonging to Councilman J. S. Hazard had received a slight shock, and a bicyclist had been thrown and his machine considerably scorched. In trying to relieve the bicycle, the wire was brought in contact with Mr. Morgan's horse, throwing him down and singing his skin in some places. This latter shock was a heavy one, and for a while it was thought the horse was dead, but he finally revived, and is now all right.

It was a dangerous accident and the fact that no one was seriously injured was almost a miracle, under the circumstances. The damage to property was considerable. The two fire alarm boxes burned out cost new $125 each, and though they have been sent to Boston for repairs it is not probable much can be saved. The repeater has been repaired at an expense of about $25. The Chief Engineer with four men was employed until midnight getting the fire alarm so it would work. An unused box (32) was substituted for the one destroyed at the police station and 42 had to be left out. At 11:50—ten minutes before midnight—the alarm was tested and found to be all right.

Under the ordinance recently passed by the City Council, Mr. Morgan will be liable for all damages resulting from the accident.

More Suits Against the Street Railroad.

Additional suits for damages have been brought against the Newport Street Railroad Company this week, aggregating $35,000. They are an outcome of the accident on the crosstown line and are brought as follows: By Mr. James T. Anderson, administrator on the estate of William Anderson, for causing the death of William Anderson, damages $15,000; by the same party for injuries sustained by said William Anderson, damages $5,000; by Joseph Ferris of Fall River, for injuries, amount fixed at $10,000, and by Thomas Glenn, for injuries, amount $5,000. The writs are returnable on June 15, in the United States circuit court.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning, meeting in the Association parlors at 9:30 o'clock.

A special meeting has been called for Sunday night, preparatory to the week of prayer for young men during Thanksgiving week. Services will be conducted especially for men, by the local pastors.

The reception committee with the assistance of a committee from the Auxiliary are arranging an interesting program for next Thursday evening, members' social.

A public gymnasium exhibition will be given next month.

The Street Car Crosstown Line.

The directors of the Street Railway have decided to continue the Crosstown line for the winter and have ordered a close motor car especially for that purpose. The car is to be smaller than those used on the Broadway line and will be run without a conductor, the patrons to deposit their fares in a receptacle arranged for the purpose inside the car. This car is now being made and as soon as it is completed the crosstown service will be resumed.

Interesting and well attended revival meetings have been conducted at the Shiloh Baptist church this week.

Death of John West.

Mr. John West, whose serious illness for the past few weeks has been mentioned in the MERCURY, died Monday evening in the 75th year of his age. Mr. West came to Newport while a young man and opened a hack and livery stable on State street, where he continued a flourishing business up to about fifteen years ago, when he retired with a competency. He was a good business man, and was possessed of many excellent qualities and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. A widow and quite a large family of grown-up children survive him. His funeral was solemnized from his late residence on Beach street yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Dr. C. G. Gilliat officiated, the United Congregational choir singing selections of music. Messrs. Enos Hayward, Henry D. DeBlois, Augustus Sherman and Joshua Sayer acted as pall bearers.

A public meeting will be held at the chapel of the United Congregational Church on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 23rd, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a weekly Sunday school teachers' meeting. All superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools in the city and vicinity, and all others who are interested in Bible study are invited to be present.

Our harbor has been the rendezvous for many "mud diggers" this week—some for use while others were apparantly for ornamentation only. While three or four were occupied in dredging, Tuesday, as many more were being got ready for a tow to New Bedford. The government is doing its own work this year, hiring the dredgers, and working them itself, instead of contracting for the work.

The football match which was to have been played here on Thanksgiving Day, between the Rogers High School and Fall River teams, has been declared off and at a recent meeting of the local team it was voted to challenge the Gymnasium team of the local Y. M. C. A., to a match on that day.

An exceedingly pleasant entertainment was given by the Mission Band of the First Baptist church Tuesday evening. The programme consisted of readings, recitations, dialogues, and music, and was rendered to the satisfaction and great delight of a large audience.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Mr. Nathaniel Horace Peckham of Middletown, the 27 acre farm, formerly known on the Chace Farm on Green End avenue, for Wm. Jay Esq., and Louis V. Bell, Esq., co executors of the late Isaac Bell Jr.

The attendants at last week's fair of St. John's Lodge of Masons, whose untiring efforts contributed so largely to the success of the entertainment, are to be given a complimentary social next Tuesday evening.

The Roman Catholic celebration in Baltimore this week was attended by Rev. Fathers Tully and Sullivan and Messrs. Louis Shauteler, Jeremiah Lynch, Thos. J. O'Neill, J. J. O'Heame and Robert Sweeney, of this city.

The Breakers was the scene of another merry children's party, Saturday. This was probably the last for this season, as Mr. Vanderbilt and family will leave Newport the last of the present month.

Mr. W. F. Spingler of this city has the contract for much of the more elaborate furnishings for Mr. E. C. Porter's New York residence, and the work requires his presence at the Metropolis every week.

Steamer Providence of the Old Colony Fall River line, having been thoroughly repaired and renovated at the Newport docks, was taken to New York Wednesday morning and placed on the dry dock.

The coming suits against the Newport Street Railway Co., will be a rich harvest for the lawyers, and they are probably the only people that will make anything out of them.

The exceedingly low rates offered by the Old Colony Company for Wednesday attracted a large number of our citizens to Boston on that day, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

Messrs. LeRoy King and Geo. Gordon King have increased their original subscriptions to the fund being raised for the publication of the annals of Trinity church parish by $20 each.

Mr. P. H. Stedman and family have been in Syracuse, N. Y., this week, visiting Mr. Stephen Stedman, formerly one of the editors of the MERCURY, now of the Syracuse Herald.

The business of the late Geo. E. Vernon on John street is to be continued under the management of Mr. Geo. E. Vernon, Jr., who had several years experience under his father.

The erection of a modern frame stable, about 100x80 feet, has been begun on Lakeview avenue for Mr. Fred W. Vanderbilt. Alderman Charles B. Burdick is the builder.

A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Prepared by James C. Swan.

The Sixth Age of the World.

—Continued.—

3468. That memorable prophecy of the 70 weeks, Cyrus, King of Persia and Media, said: The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all the kingdom's of the earth, and hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is Judah, &c. At which time the 70 years of Babylonish captivity being expired, as was foretold by Isaiah and Jeremiah, the former making mention of Cyrus by name, who gives leave to the Jews in his dominions to return to their own country, and commands them immediately to fall about building the temple.

He restoreth also all the vessels of the house of God which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from thence, and contributes towards the building.

In the second year after their return from Babylon, in the second month, they appointed Leites to oversee the work.

3470. The Samaritines by means of certain courtiers about Cyrus, whom they had bribed for that purpose, disturbed the Jews in their work on the temple.

3475. In the beginning of the reign of Artaxerxes, (called in profane history, Cambyses) the Samaritines, who while Cyrus lived, had secretly undermined the Jews, now openly framed a direct accusation in writing against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem, and present it to the King, who immediately forbids the Jews to proceed in the building.

3481. In the second year of King Darius, Histaspes, Zenebable, and Joshua, set forward the building of the temple.

3485. Haggai prophesieth the glory of the second temple shall be greater than that of the former; not as to magnificience of structure, but in regard of the blessed Messiah, who shall one day honor it with his presence.

3489. In the sixth year of the reign of Darius, or Ahasuerus, the temple is finished, the dedication whereof is celebrated with great joy, and abundant of sacrifices, the priests and the Levites, every one in his place, attending to the ministry of the temple. The passover is celebrated.

3490. Ahasuerus puts away his queen Vashti, and espouseth Esther, niece of Mordecai.

3494. Haman obtaineth an edict to put the Jews to death.

3495. Ahasuerus hearing it read in the Chronicles, that a conspiracy had been discovered to him by Mordecai, commandeth that he be publicly honored, and that by Haman himself, his deadly enemy.

Haman having prepared a gallows for Mordecai, he caused Haman to be hanged thereon.

3508. The Decemviri was chosen at Rome.

3512. The laws of the twelve tables were made at Rome.

3536. Esra the priest obtains a commission from Artaxerxes, to settle the Jewish commonwealth.

3540. In the twentieth year of the reign of King Artaxerxes, Nehemiah having been made governor of Judea, obtains leave to build the walls of Jerusalem. Here began Daniel's seventy weeks to be fulfilled, before the passion of our Saviour.

3562. Nehemiah having governed Judea twelve years, returns to the King of Persia.

3570. Rome was taken by the Gauls, who were afterwards cut to pieces by Camillus.

3589. This is the date of the twenty-first Jubilee; the last that the prophets of the Old Testament saw.

3623. Alexander the Great brought the monarchy to the Grecians.

3633. Alexander takes Babylon, Aristotle reports that it is so large, that one part of the city knew not in three days that it was taken. When he entered the city, he found to satisfy his travel 200,000 talents of gold, delivered to him by Bagophanes.

3640. The building of Edinburg and Cambridge was begun.

3669. Alexander lays waste the Persian Empire.

3672. Alexander marches toward Jerusalem, intending to besiege it. Jaddus the high priest hearing of it, put on his priestly ornaments, and accompanied by the people all in white, goes out to meet him. Alexander seeing this, falls prostrate before him, saying: That whilst he was in Macedonia, a man appeared unto him in the very same habits, who invited him to come into Asia, and promised to deliver the Persian Empire into his hands. After this he goes into the temple, and offers sacrifice: he bestoweth on the Jews whatever favor they desired, and departed.

3674. The Persians are overcome, Darius is slain, and Alexander remains monarch of the Eastern world.

3681. Alexander having reigned six years and ten months, dieth.

3684. Ptolomy, surnamed Soter, makes himself master of Jerusalem by a stratagem, for he enters the city on a Sabbath day, under a pretence of offering sacrifice, and whilst the Jews suspect nothing, surpriseth the city without resistance, and makes the citizens captives.

3727. Ptolemeus Philadelphus, son of Ptolemeus Soter, builds a magnificent library at Alexandria, and employs two hundred and seventy-two Jews in translating the holy Scriptures out of the original Hebrew, into the Greek tongue, which was done in the seventh year of his reign.

3822. Antiochus Epiphanes, succeeds Selencus in the kingdom of Syria, and reigneth eleven years and some months. Jason, by corrupting King Antiochus, obtaineth the office of high priest.

(To be continued.)

The fire alarm Tuesday afternoon was from Rhode Island avenue where a slight fire had been discovered in the residence of Mrs. Thos. R. Hunter. The flames were quickly extinguished.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. Thomas Gash is visiting friends in Montreal.

The Y. M. C. A. are doing a good work in Newport.

Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., has returned from New York.

Revenue cutter Grant, Capt. Stodder, was in the harbor Tuesday.

Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., and Mrs. Waring have returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Van Zandt have gone to Asheville, N. C.

Judge and Mrs. J. G. Tophain are visiting friends in New York.

Mr. Maurice A. Albro is enjoying a brief outing in New York.

Mr. William Alderson is confined to his home on Poplar street by illness.

Mr. Andrew T. Wood has returned from his extended tour of the west.

Mr. B. H. Richards, of this city, has been at the national capital this week.

Col. Harris, of the Observer, is talking of a short trip to Europe at an early date.

United States training ship Portsmouth was taken to New York Monday.

Mrs. Anthony Stewart, Jr., and Mrs. John V. Stewart are visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Dr. W. H. Carry has returned from Europe and is at present with his parents in this city.

Mr. W. Clark Noble, the sculptor, is confined to his residence on Spring street by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Griffith have returned from their visit among friends in New York state.

Mr. G. Meade Tooker and Miss Tooker have sailed for Europe where they will spend the winter.

Mr. W. H. Chandler, of Portland, Me., has been in town this week, visiting Mr. C. W. Corbett.

It is expected that the soldiers and sailors monument will be completed in about eight weeks.

The November term of the Court of Common Pleas will open at the State House Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Corbin who have been visiting Mr. Corbin's parents in Connecticut, have returned home.

Mrs. R. S. Crandall, of Bristol, has been in town this week, visiting Mrs. Wm. E. Crandall on Poplar street.

Capt. E. W. Burd, of the 23d Brooklyn regiment, has been in town this week, the guest of Gen. A. L. Burdick.

Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening mustered in one recruit and one application was acted upon.

A delightful literary and musical entertainment followed the regular meeting of St. George's Guild, Tuesday evening.

The Smith-Swinburne heirs have already sold eight building lots from the Maitland plat on Third street and the harbor.

Mrs. A. R. Wetmore, mother of ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore of this city, died in Boston last week, aged 64 years.

The tickets for the complimentary social to be given by St. John's Lodge Tuesday evening next will admit a lady and gentleman.

The semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Rhode Island will be held in Providence on Monday next.

Mr. Everett I. Gorton has returned from his vacation and his many friends are congratulating him upon his improved health.

The first of a series of winter socials to be given by the Craftsmen's Club, will occur at Masonic Hall next Wednesday evening.

Councilman-elect J. C. Coggeshall and Mrs. Coggeshall, have returned from their visit to New York, Washington and other cities.

Rev. W. H. H. Butler, the recently appointed pastor of the A. M. E. church, Touro Chapel, entered upon his new duties last Sunday.

The MERCURY ALMANAC for 1890 will make its appearance about Christmas time. It will be handsomer than ever this time. Look out for it.

Another new horse has been received for hose reel No. 5, and a handsome fellow he is, too. His trials thus far have been very satisfactory and it is hoped he may fill the bill.

Seaman Carbury, late of United States schoolship New Hampshire, has instituted proceedings against Lieut. Commander Longnecker, executive officer of the ship, for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment.

Poetry.

A Woman's Pocket.

Just where it is one never knows—
Beneath the folds it never shows
Above, below, before, behind,
A puzzle to the human mind!
Man never knows his helplessness
Until he rifles in woman's dress
To find the pocket.

'Twas sooner found in early days,
Before they had the polon fled
Dressmakers now awaste perplexed
To know just where to hide it next!
In these hard times of scanty purse
'Tis hard to find the dress—but worse
To find the pocket.

A fact by husbands too well known,
She finds his pocket, while her own
Is so concealed about her dress
It long since lost its usefulness.
She hears her purse now in her hand
Because she never can command
That hidden pocket.

He's new to matrimonial cares
Who volunteers to run upstairs
And fetch a trifle, none or less,
His bride left in some other dress!
Believe me, nature ne'er designed
That mortal man should ever find
A woman's pocket.

He opens wide the closet door,
Each hook self full of robes galore,
That o'er he finds the proper gown
Each dress in turn has tumbled down,
Into the pocket hole at back
He thrusts his arm, alas! alack!
'Tis not a pocket.

He drags it out in his despair
And spreads it o'er an easy chair—
Lifts up each tuck and fold and seam,
Walks round and round as in a dream;
He's much too good a man to swear,
Yet undevoutly wonders where
She keeps that pocket.

He grabs it up, and rushing down,
Upon her lap tosses the gown,
"In truth you are the 'better half'
If you can find—Why do you laugh?"
"I laugh because you've brought me here
A petticoat, my hubby, dear,
To find a pocket."

Man finds a score with equal grace;
They're always in the self-same place,
But woman, since the world began,
Could never locate even one.
We'll not except good mother Eve,
Who had no chance, as you'll perceive
To wear a pocket.

Nor use for one in her scant suit,
Except, perchance, to carry fruit.
What paragons these men would be
Had Eve not let poor Adam see
That luscious fruit to man forbid,
But kept the tempting apple hid
Inside her pocket.

—San Francisco News Letter.

Newly Born.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Out of the dark into the arms of love
The babe is born, and reeks not of the way
His soul has traversed to confront the day;
Enough for him the face that smiles above,
The tireless feet that on his errands move,
The arms that clasp, the tender lips that kiss,
The whole dear wealth of welcome and of bliss
His heirship and his sovereignty that prove.

What place will be for Birth's remembered tears
When Heaven's great rapture bursts upon his sight?
Shall not the soul, new-born in heavenly spheres,
Forget the paths it traversed, and the night
It journeyed through, and all old hopes and fears,
Caught up into that Ineffable, Great Light?

—Youths' Companion.

Selected Tale.

SIR TOBY BUNSKIN.

An elderly gentleman whose chief idiosyncracies are a rooted aversion to death and a fervent hatred for his heir and successor, is not exactly a novel character either in real life or on the stage. But there is a material difference in his behavior in the two situations, for whereas on the stage he is almost invariably turned to repentance *by the beaux yeux* of the young lady whom his heir has married, or by the maddening prattle of her tiresome child, and dies in the odor of sanctity, distributing indiscriminate blessings; in real life, he more often than not carries his spite with him to the grave, and leaves his posterity good reason to execrate his memory in the shape of an outrageously malicious will. Sir Toby Bunskin of Bunskin Hall, Fallowland, and No. 250 Grosvenor Square, was not at all like the traditional old gentleman of the stage. His hatred for his heir, Capt. Jack Bunskin, of the Fiftieth Lancers, was not exaggerated, and it did not betray him into foolish excesses, but it was extremely sincere—all the more so, perhaps, because it was absolutely unreasonable, and if any mutual friend had ventured to prophesy that Sir Toby would end by welcoming Jack to the ancestral hall and the avuncular bosom, he would promptly have been set down as a lunatic of the most pronounced type. It was in truth a very hopeless case, and Jack Bunskin had long ago reconciled himself to a precarious existence on his pay, his wits and the money he could raise by mortgaging his reversion to certain family estates which Sir Toby had not the power of willing away from him. Now, although Sir Toby hated Jack so heartily, it must not be imagined that he was sufficiently lost to the decencies of society as to ignore his existence, to insult him in public, or even to be pointedly rude to him in private. Jack was always asked down to Bunskin Hall for the cover-shooting. He was expected to assist at the annual rent-dinner of Sir Toby's tenants, and at certain fixed seasons he was formally invited to Grosvenor Square. But there Sir Toby's recognition of his relative began and ended. He would not allow Jack a six-pence, nor would he have lent him £20 to save him from the Bankruptcy Court, or even from suicide. The baronet was not very old—he was barely sixty—and for bodily vigor many a man of five-and-forty might have envied him. He rode regularly to hounds, was an experienced and successful deerstalker, and could cast a salmon-fly with the best fishermen in Scotland; and he was addicted to none of the excesses which sometimes shorten the lives of men who indulge in hard exercise, for he neither ate too much nor drank too freely. In fact he took excellent care of himself, and was not on very good terms with his doctor. His friends said that he delighted in the idea of keeping Jack out of his inheritance as long as he possibly could.

Now all men have their small weaknesses, and one of the most pronounced of Sir Toby's was a passion for literature and for plays of a sensational and blood-curdling description. He reveled in penny-dreadfuls and in soul-moving melodramas; he delighted in complicated plots of missing heirs, forged wills, mysterious murders and buried treasure. There was reason to suppose that many of his strong boxes, which presumably contained title-deeds and ancient leases, were in reality stuffed with rejected manuscripts and still-born dramas, declined with thanks by purblind publishers and managers. Sir Toby was firmly impressed with the idea that had his station and his duties been otherwise, he would have made his fortune as a detective, and nothing pleased him so much as endeavoring to discover the identity of an undetected murderer or the motive for a mysterious disappearance. Whenever such an event occurred, which was pretty often, Sir Toby used to indite long epistles to the Times, setting forth his theories, which, after all, frequently turned out to be quite as near the truth as those of the professional detectives.

It was one day in early spring that a great idea occurred to Sir Toby Bunskin. He felt in a peculiarly misanthropic humor, for Jack had been staying with him, and uncle and nephew had contrived to quarrel even more seriously than usual. Moreover, there had been published certain damaging facts in connection with one or two charitable institutions to which Sir Toby had intended to leave the greater part of his fortune, and he began to think that even Jack might not put his money to a much worse use than a pack of over paid, greedy officials. It was in this humor that he had taken up a newspaper and studied the strange disappearance of Mr. Jabez Brown, an eminent Mudford merchant and millionaire, who had vanished from mortal ken in the most unexpected manner and without the slightest apparent reason. The amateur detective was strong in Sir Toby, as usual, and he fell to musing over the fate of Mr. Brown, and to evolving all manner of theories which might account for his singular absence. He was rich, eminently respectable, and universally looked up to in the commercial world. An examination of his affairs had proved beyond doubt that no official embarrassment existed. Then he was a moral man, and there was no suspicion that he had eloped with somebody else's wife—or, indeed, that a lady was in any way connected with the case. He was perfectly sane and in good health, and no conceivable reason could be imagined for his committing suicide.

"He may have been murdered, of course," thought Sir Toby, but this solution seemed commonplace—"there may be a woman in the case. Begad, I believe he is alive, at any rate. He may have disappeared out of pure caprice—found his responsibilities too troublesome; or, perhaps, he wanted to spite somebody." This last notion seemed to interest Sir Toby—it was really original that a man should disappear for such a motive. He pondered deeply for several minutes, and then he said to himself quite slowly and deliberately, "*He may have bolted to spite his heir!*" And then Sir Toby chuckled. "A lovely idea!" he continued. "Old Brown must have an heir—everybody has, or nearly everybody. Brown disappears—delight of heir—long search after Brown, body found in the Thames—much decomposed—but easily identified as that of Brown by servants in pay of heir—has a splendid time for a few weeks, when behold Brown *redivivus*—Brown alive and well!—promptly kicks out the heir, and declines responsibility for his debts! What a splendid situation! Wonder how my dear nephew would like it? I'd give five thousand pounds to see him." And Sir Toby burst into harsh, unpleasant laughter, and positively rolled about in his chair with ghoulish merriment. The idea pleased him so much that he sat up a good two hours later than usual, and when at last he went to bed it was with a firm determination to carry out his extraordinary scheme, and to execute vengeance upon Jack Bunskin, the ingenuity of which only should be exceeded by its completeness.

Upon Sir Toby's preparations it is unnecessary to dwell. He contrived to possess himself without suspicion of several thousand pounds in ready money, for he had no intention of being left penniless during an absence that might be prolonged. He had to make up his mind as to what country he should select for the scene of his adventures, and, after much deliberation, he fixed upon America, with a view of enjoying some wild sport in the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere; he also had to invent a sufficiently trustworthy disguise for himself, and to lay in a stock of more or less outlandish garments in order to accentuate the change in his appearance.

Now, Sir Toby was a smart, dapper man who dyed his hair black and shaved clean his face, so he argued if he bought a red wig and beard they would effectually disguise him until his own beard and moustache had time to grow. When this happened he would exhibit his undyed hair to the public, and with a white head, a grizzly beard and moustache, and a pair of spectacles instead of his eye-glass, he felt sure that he could defy recognition. The mere question of getting away was simple, the main difficulty, of course, being how to furnish Jack with proofs of his death strong enough to enable him to take possession of his inheritance. But Sir Toby knew that queer things could be done in America, and once there he thought he could easily arrange by bribery that the body of some unknown traveler should be identified as that of Sir Toby Bunskin, Bart. Mindful of this necessity he armed himself with a pocket book containing papers calculated to place the identity of the person carrying them beyond reasonable doubt.—He also carefully destroyed every will that he had ever made, for he wished his nephew to inherit as much as possible. "The greater the rise," he chuckled, "the greater the fall. Up like a rocket, Jack, my boy, and down like a stick."

When all the preparations were made Sir Toby quietly left his home in Fallowland one day and did not return to it. His ostensible destination was the house in Grosvenor Square, but he passed the night at a hotel and started the next morning for Liverpool. In his red wig and queerly cut clothes his own valet would not have recognized him. At Liverpool he took steerage passage for New York, for he was a man who rather liked "roughing it" than otherwise, and once on the voyage, he began to feel that half his plan was accomplished. But the question as to how he was to prove his own death bothered him considerably. The ship had not, however, been a day at sea before a most remarkable and fortunate circumstance occurred. Sir Toby was a light sleeper and not very much at home in his uncomfortable quarters, so the first night after leaving Queenstown he paced the deck for several hours. In the course of his nocturnal ramble he kept meeting a man whom he could not help noticing from the very fact that he seemed desperately anxious to avoid his (Sir Toby's) observation. "Some thief or forger bolting," thought Sir Toby, and he kept his eye on the man from idle curiosity, and gradually fell to dodging about the deck and watching him closely. Presently the man, when he thought himself unobserved, did a very strange thing. He took off his coat and laid it carefully on deck; then he glanced hurriedly round, mounted the bulwarks and leaped into the sea. One of the ship's officers just caught sight of him as he disappeared; an alarm was quickly given and the engines were reversed. No one had time to notice or to think of the coat; but Sir Toby always prided himself on his presence of mind. Instantly he seized it, tore off his own coat, which contained the pocket-book and the papers, laid it down on the deck and put on the coat left behind by the suicide. It was a master-stroke. A veritable inspiration, and Sir Toby retired to his berth knowing that the odds were at least a hundred to one against a rescue. At his leisure he examined the pockets of the stranger's garment; the only thing of importance it contained was a letter, apparently addressed to the dead man's wife. "As I thought," said Sir Toby to himself, when he read it at leisure, "ordinary case of forgery, cannot live any longer—the usual bosh. I don't think that Mrs. Bowston will ever get this letter." And he burned it carefully, and a night or two later took the opportunity of throwing the coat itself overboard. "Now I am really all right," he reflected.

There was a great hue and cry in London when it was reported that Sir Toby Bunskin had actually disappeared. Half the detectives were employed to look for him, advertisements were inserted by the score, even placards were posted on the boardings; no exertion, in fact, and no expense were spared to discover his whereabouts. But not the slightest result followed, until the news arrived from America that Sir Toby had jumped from an Atlantic steamer and had, of course, been drowned, leaving behind him, no doubt for the purpose of identification, a coat, in the pocket of which was a pocket-book containing cards and private papers obviously belonging to the unfortunate baronet. It was a nine-days' wonder; but as nobody cared a straw about Sir Toby when alive, people soon grew tired of speculating as to the cause which had prompted the "rash act." And as soon as certain necessary legal formalities had been complied with, Jack Bunskin found himself Sir John Tobias Bunskin, Baronet of Bunskin Hall and Grosvenor Square, and the possessor of a substantial rent-roll and a goodly sum of ready money. Now, it was not very likely that Jack should feel any profound grief for his uncle. The manner of the old man's death certainly shocked him considerably, but the pleasures and duties of his new position speedily banished the unpleasant subject from his mind.

He had, too, plenty of things to look after. His creditors of course came down upon him in a hungry horde, and the amount of postobits which he had to pay off was quite alarming. Moreover, he had no intention of leading the sober and quiet life that had suited his uncle. He bought a yacht, started a small racing-stud, and began to dabble in city companies—all of which things demand a considerable amount of time and attention, not to mention money. So a couple of years passed. Jack, in common parlance, went the pace to the best of his ability; got himself elected M. P. for one of the divisions of Fallowland, and finally became engaged to Miss Hilda Grains, only daughter of the late Sir Joshua Grains, M. P., the well-known brewer and millionaire. There was, of course, a very grand wedding, and in due time the happy pair returned to London from a prolonged honeymoon trip on the continent. When Jack had finished examining a pile of letters and other documents, he inquired of the family butler whether he had any special news to communicate, for that individual looked like a man burdened with a guilty secret.

"It's my dooty to tell you, sir," said Mr. Flaggon, mysteriously, "as an old gent 'as been calling here every day for the last week and says as he must see you."

"Is that all?" queried Jack.

"No, sir—fact is, sir, that he says he's your uncle."

"My uncle! What——nonsense. Why, the fellow must be a lunatic or an impostor."

"Just so, sir; but we can't get rid of him, and I didn't like to give the poor old idiot in charge."

"Quite right, Flaggon; next time he comes I'll see him."

Oddly enough, half an hour afterwards the old gentleman returned, and Mr. Flaggon promptly ushered him into Sir John's study.

"Well, my man," said the new baronet, "what can I do for you?"

"Jack," said the stranger, "do you mean to say that you don't know me? I'm your Uncle Toby—I am, indeed, and not a blessed soul recognizes me!"

Jack stared at his seedy visitor in astonishment. His clothes were shabby and he wore a hang-dog look; his face was disfigured in a most remarkable fashion, and the small remnant of hair that he possessed stuck upright in a strange tuft. He did not resemble the late Sir Toby Bunskin in the slightest; but the tone of his voice was horridly familiar, and almost made Jack doubt the evidence of his senses.

"This is drivelling nonsense," he said, "But if you are my uncle, how the deuce do you account for the fact that you were drowned in the Atlantic?"

"I wasn't drowned; it was another passenger;" and Sir Toby confessed the story of the change of coats, which had induced every one to believe that he was dead.

"But what on earth have you been doing for more than two years?"

"I went hunting bears and things in the Rocky Mountains," said Uncle Toby in a sepulchral voice. "We lost our way, wandered about for days and were eventually captured by the Objibeboo Indians. Couldn't get away or even write."

"Oh, indeed! Is that why you have tattooed your face so elegantly?" asked Jack.

"I didn't tattoo myself—they did it for me," wailed Sir Toby. "My face is nothing to the rest of me. I've got a pine forest, a lake and a range of mountains on my back; three rattlesnakes on each arm; my chest is covered with tomahawks, arrows and pipes, and there are oppossums, terrapins, and all sorts of beastly animals on my legs."

"Dear me!" By the way, what's become of your ear?"

"Well, you see, Red Blanket, the chief, you know, took a great fancy to me; but sometimes he used to get drunk and throw things about. He cut nearly the whole of my ear off with a tomahawk one day."

"You must have had a rollicking time!"

"Don't laugh, you vagabond!" cried Sir Toby, waxing wrathful. "Look at my head! That was done by Blue Blaces, another chief. He tried to scalp me, and it was all Red Blanket could do to stop him. He got about half of it off as it was. And now, Jack, when you've done grinning, perhaps you'll talk business. I meant to play a joke on you, but it seems to me that I get the worst of it. However, we'll let bygones be bygones; I'll make you a good allowance, though I hear that you're married a wife with a big fortune. But, of course, you know you must clear out."

"Clear out of what?"

"Why out of my property and my money, of course," snapped Sir Toby.

"You're welcome to the baronetcy, Uncle Toby," said Jack, thoughtfully, "but I am afraid that I can't oblige you any farther."

"What the deuce do you mean sir?"

"Simply that there's nothing left to clear out of! I've spent it—every bob!"

Sir Toby turned livid under his tattoo marks.

"You infernal young scoundrel!" he shrieked; "are you mad?"

"Not a bit of it, uncle, don't get excited. You see, nearly all of the ready money you left went to pay my debts; and then I took to racing and gambled a bit. Had most shocking luck! Lost every sixpence, sold the house in Grosvenor Square, sold Bunskin Hall under the Settled Estates' Act, you know; sold everything. If I hadn't married Hilda, I should have been absolutely stone-broke. She bought back Bunskin Hall by special leave of the trustee; but all her money is strictly tied up, and I haven't a sixpence of my own in the world."

"Is this really true?" said Sir Toby, faintly.

"Gospel truth, I assure you. Ask Taper and Deeds; they know all about it. Never mind, uncle, you've had your fun with the Objibeboo Indians, you know, and I've had mine. Won't you have a brandy and soda or something? You look quite green. Tell you what, if you let me keep the title, I'll get Hilda to make you head gardener at Bunskin—£250 a year, good house and precious little to do. Think it over, uncle."—[London Truth.

The Deadly Toothpick.

"Do you know," said a physician, "that the great American habit of toothpick chewing is responsible for a very large number of human ills?"—The young man was more than surprised. He said he'd be glad to learn just how these evils are wrought by the apparently harmless and indispensable toothpick.

"Well," said the physician, "of course I refer more particularly to the practice of chewing wooden toothpicks. And when I modify my statement in this way I don't have any hesitation in reiterating that the wooden toothpick is an engine of destruction. If you have noticed these things much you have observed that a good many people who take their meals at restaurants or hotel cafés and rush out immediately afterward to business, snatch on the way a toothpick, sometimes several of them, and thrust the little wooden spears into the mouth. In nine cases out of ten they don't use the toothpick quickly and as a matter of business, but they retain it in the mouth after all necessity for its function has ceased.—They chew on it and wobble it about under the jaws, and finally the piece of wood is reduced to a ragged pulp, and then it is usually cast away. Very frequently small particles of the wood are swallowed and I know of one man who was in the habit of eating his toothpick. I became acquainted with him, because he wanted me to give him something to heal his stomach, which was really in a lacerated condition. The small particles of wood that are swallowed frequently lodge in the walls of the stomach somewhere, and induce gastric disturbance. I know several cases which proved fatal. A man may go chewing toothpicks for 60 years and never suffer any ill effects, but his less fortunate neighbor may chew them for a few days and die on account of it. I tell you a fact when I say lots of troubles with the digestive apparatus and lots of more serious ailments may be, and have been by me in many instances, traced to the use of toothpicks as I have pointed out. The habit, I notice, is one that is growing rapidly, and, aside from the fact that it is an ill-bred and rude custom it is to be detested on hygienic principles. I found the other day that some restaurants dip their toothpicks in some aromatic fluid, like cinnamon, and this tends to cause a big spread of the toothpick chewing habit. The person who puts one of these prepared sticks in his mouth can hardly resist the temptation to chew on it. It's an awful habit, and I'd like to see people stop it."

He saw his friend the dentist yesterday, and told him about the physician's warning and advice, and asked him what he thought about it. "Well," he said, smiling, "I don't know that I ought to talk of such a thing. If we fellows give the public too much advice, where will our trade come from? The fact is, the habit of toothpick-chewing brings the dentist lots of customers. In a long practice I've seen how very destructive and dangerous the wooden toothpick is when chewed. It destroys the gums and the teeth, it shoved fibres lacerate the bronchial passages, get into the throat and head, and bother catarrh, bad breath and general disfigurement of the mouth. If I were a philanthropist, instead of a dentist, I should advise everybody to avoid chewing toothpicks.—[Boston Herald.

Information "About Yourself."

The Boston Journal of Commerce prints the following "About Yourself":

The average number of teeth is 32.

The weight of the circulating blood is 28 pounds.

The average weight of an adult is 150 pounds and 6 ounces.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

A man breathes about 20 times a minute and 1,200 in an hour.

A man breathes about 18 pints of air in a minute, or upwards of 7 hogsheads a day.

The average weight of the brain of a man is 3½ pounds; of a woman 2 pounds and 11 ounces.

Five hundred and forty pounds, or 1 hogshead and 1½ pints of blood pass through the heart in one hour.

The average height of an Englishman is 5 feet 9 inches; of a Frenchman 5 feet 4 inches; of a Belgian 5 feet 6½ inches.

The heart sends nearly 10 pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat.

One hundred and seventy-five million cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface of thirty times greater than the human body.

The average of the pulse in infancy is 130 per minute; in manhood, 80; at sixty years, 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

A Chicago paper says, "Gentlemen do not sit down to their meals in their shirts." It is a queer freak of etiquette that compels a gentleman to remove his shirt before sitting down to his meals, and it is doubtful if the fashion obtains outside of Chicago.—[Norristown Herald.

Would Have Footed It.—"Been on your vacation?"—"No. Why?"—"I saw you riding home in a hack the other day, and thought likely you had just returned."—"Do you suppose I could have afforded to ride home in a hack if I had been on my vacation?"

Daniel Webster's Creed.

A letter has recently come into the hands of a writer in the Congregationalist, in which Daniel Webster has set down a few propositions in the shape of articles, which are intended "to exhibit a short summary of the doctrines of the Christian religion," as they impressed his mind. The document is dated Boscawen, N. H., August 8, 1807. It is thought that this is the statement which he read to the Congregational Church in Franklin upon his being admitted to the membership of that church. This is not unlikely, as the date of his admission was September 12, 1807. The recent centennial anniversary of his birth has to a great extent revived the interest in Mr. Webster and this "confession of faith" will undoubtedly be read by many people with interest.

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

I believe in the existence of Almighty God, who created and governs the whole world. I am taught this by the works of nature and by the words of revelation.

I believe that God exists in three persons; this I learn from revelation alone. Nor is it any objection to the belief that I cannot comprehend how any one can be three or three one. I hold it my duty to believe, not what I can comprehend or account for, but what my Master teaches me.

I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the will and word of God. I believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God. The miracles which He wrought establish in my mind His personal authority, and render it proper for me to believe whatever he asserts. I believe, therefore, all his declarations, as well when he declares himself to be the Son of God, as when he declares any other proposition. And I believe there is no other way of salvation than through the merits of his atonement.

I believe that things past, present and to come are all equally present in the mind of the Deity; that with Him there is no succession of time, nor of ideas; that, therefore, the relative terms, past, present and future, as used among men, cannot, with strict propriety, be applied to Deity. I believe in the doctrines of foreknowledge and predestination as thus expounded. I do not believe in those doctrines as impairing any necessity on men's actions, or in any way infringing free agency.

I believe in the utter inability of any human being to work out his own salvation without the constant aid of the Spirit of all grace.

I believe in those great peculiarities of the Christian religion, a resurrection from the dead and a day of judgment.

I believe in the universal providence of God; and leave to Epicurus and his more unreasonable followers in modern times, the inconsistency of believing that God made a world which he does not take the trouble of governing. (Dr. Sherlock.)

Although I have great respect for other forms of worship, I believe the Congregational mode, on the whole, preferable to any other. I believe religion to be a matter, not of demonstration, but of faith. God requires us to give credit to the truths which he reveals, not because we can prove them, but because he declares them. When the mind is reasonably convinced that the Bible is the Word of God, the only remaining duty is to receive its doctrines with full confidence of their truth and practice them with a pure heart.

I believe that the Bible is to be understood and received in the plain and obvious meaning of its passages; since I cannot persuade myself that a book intended for the instruction and conversion of the whole world should cover its true meaning in any such mystery and doubt that none but critics and philosophers can discover it.

I believe that the refinements and subtleties of human wisdom are more likely to obscure than to enlighten the revealed will of God; and that he is the most accomplished Christian scholar that hath been educated at the feet of Jesus and in the college of fishermen.

I believe that all true religion consists in the heart and in the affections, and that therefore all creeds and confessions are fallible and uncertain evidences of evangelical piety.

Finally, I believe that Christ has imposed on all His disciples a life of active benevolence; that he who refrains only from what he believes to be sinful has performed but a part, and a small part, of his duty; that he is bound to do good and to communicate; to love his neighbor, and to give food and drink to his enemy; and to endeavor, as far as in him lies, to promote peace, truth, piety, and happiness in a wicked and forlorn world; believing that in the great day which is to come, there will be no other standard of merit, no other criterion of character, than that which is already established, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Sad Conditions of Life in Crowded Countries.

In France there are 219,270 houses without windows and 1,820,619 houses have only two windows. In the gay capital, Paris, from 25,000 to 30,000 families live each in a single room; each family consists of five or six members, who have between them only one bed, in which they either sleep together or alternately. According to the statistics of 1882, the city contained 12,000 lodging-houses, accommodating more than 250,000 lodgers, who lived in them under very unhealthful conditions, not to speak of the immorality to be found at such places.

Where the work comes in: Minister's wife—"You haven't been out of your study an hour this week. What is the matter?" Minister—"Some of the congregation say my sermons are too long, and I've been trying to write a short one."—N. Y. Weekly.

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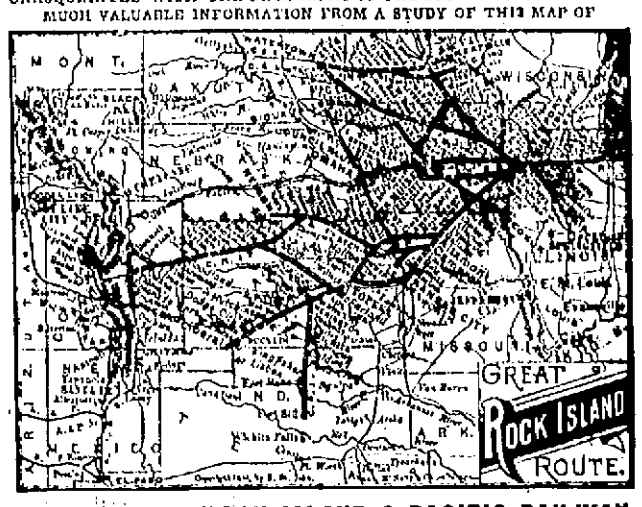

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Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, cool, well ventilated, and free from dust. Through Coaches, Pullman Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars, and (east of Missouri River) Dining Cars Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with Free Reclining Chair Car to North Platte, Neb., and between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hotels (including meals) at reasonable hours west of Missouri River. California Excursions daily, with CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The DIRECT LINE to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitarium, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake, and Sioux Falls, via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent.

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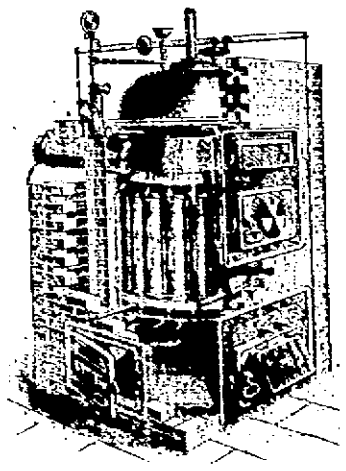

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Steam heat in state rooms. An orchestra on each steamer throughout the year.

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J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1889,

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.21 P. M.; New London 11.20 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M., and Boston 10.35 A. M.

" Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving in New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 1.05 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.15 P. M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.00 P. M.; New London 7.15 P. M.; Providence 6.10 P. M.; Boston 8.00 P. M.

Leave New London 7.15 A. M.; Providence 8.00 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.50 A. M.; New London 10.05 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 1.09 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.30 P. M.; Providence 5.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 7.20 P. M.

Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial Wharf, and Transfer Co.'s office, Travers' Block, Bellevue avenue. Drawing Room chairs and Sleeping Car berths can be procured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

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Week days only at 8 A. M.; leave Providence for Newport at 1 P. M.

Stop at Prudence and Conanicut.

Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, October 14, 1889, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50 (to Park Square Station via Mansfield) 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, New Bedford, 5.30 P. M.

†Will stop for passengers or when flagged.

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J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN FERRY.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1889,

STEAMER CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00, P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.15, 6 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

NEWPORT LAUNDRY.

STEAM

Carpet Beating.

Carpets thoroughly cleansed without striking a blow. The machine used by us is the best yet known. OWNERS OF FINE CARPETS need not be afraid of their coming in contact with the dust of inferior ones while cleaning.

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25% CHEAPER THAN any other kind in the GENUINE GERMAN

PEAT-MOSS!

The most economical Stable Bedding. Keeps Horses & Cattle Clean, the Air Pure and Hoofs in Good Condition. 100 lbs. of Peat-Moss is equal to 200 lbs. of Straw. Peat Moss is not as inflammable as straw. It yields a Rich Fertilizer. For circulars and first class testimonials apply to

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122 Water St., New York.

Sole Importers of German Peat-Moss and dealers in Honey, Maple Syrup and Wax of all kinds.

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INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,956
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,230,064
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,599,028
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,190
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,123
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,113
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	6,363,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,002
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,198,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	6,332,024
Northern Assurance Co. of London	6,368,614
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,857,178

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly in and satisfactory settlements.

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Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommend ed for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADAHCE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE

FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

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REAR OF POST OFFICE,

37 CUSTOM HOUSE ST., PROVIDENCE

Blank Books, Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting

H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
-4 Binders to the State.

To Let.

Elegant rooms and offices in the new MERCURY Building. Apply at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

Feminine Accomplishments.

In addition to a good education in all the branches ordinarily taught in our schools, it is a great advantage to a young person to possess some one accomplishment, which is a source of pleasure to others, and which renders its possessor sought after.

A few years ago it was only music that was considered an accomplishment by people generally, and small fortunes were wasted on girls who had no special talent in that direction, as perhaps but one out of fifty ever played or sang after leaving the hands of the teacher. Not having any genuine love for it, their enforced interest in it ceased as soon as they quit "taking lessons."

Foolish parents who did not wish their daughters eclipsed by their neighbors' daughters, never stopped to investigate whether Sally or Susie had any talent for music before purchasing a piano or organ, but blindly took it for granted, and locked up three or four hundred dollars in a useless piece of furniture, only to deplore their unwisdom when the novelty of possession wore off, and the child had to be coaxed or driven to practice; not to mention, in many cases, the more imperative uses to which the money could have been put.

Application and perseverance will accomplish much, but in the matter of a merely ornamental adjunct it is a sad waste of time to attempt what one has not a decided taste for, and on which may be expended years in making oneself only mediocre.

My dear young friend, no matter if it is fashionable to play the piano, be unfashionable rather than waste years on it if you cannot learn it easily. You doubtless envy the girl who enchants her friends with sweet strains drawn from that most graceful instrument, the violin, but don't aim to be a violinist unless you have a very correct musical ear, and are willing to labor long and strenuously.

You watch the cornetist leading the church singing and think it seems an easy thing to bring out those clear, round tones that bear the voices of the congregation upward like a peal of bells, you forget the hours of practice the player has devoted to it.

The old motto "there is no excellence without great labor," applies here with force for unless you love an art so well that you are willing to make sacrifices for it, it is hardly worth your while to begin. Skill in an accomplishment means hours of application when other girls are out riding, walking or lounging around, "having a good time." It means to give up this little pleasure or that recreation. It means to be in earnest to do that one thing well.

A young neighbor of mine, recognizing the advantage of being mistress of an accomplishment, coaxed her guardian to buy her a piano.

"It is not at all certain that you have any talent for music," was the answer, "and until we discover that such is the case, it is better to hire an instrument."

A trial of a term of lessons proved the folly of wasting money on a musical education, and the young girl turned to the study of French. But the teasing French verbs were as lions in her path, and after worrying through a half year, trying to get interested in the language, she gave it up. Now, if she had persevered, she might possibly have become in time—that is, a good long time—a tolerable player on the piano, or perhaps been able to read and translate a little French; but who is willing to work so hard and be inferior after all one's pains?

This young lady did what was better. She gave it up before she had wasted a great deal of time and money on it. Not long after she found in wood-carving her true talent, and devoted herself to it with an energy that showed in beautiful results. Her patience never flagged, and as the sympathetic wood developed under her practiced fingers into artistic designs for chairs, tables and desks, she rejoiced that she had found out how much better it was to be an expert in wood-carving than a poor musician or a smattering linguist.

Perhaps no other art, except music, has had so many dabblers and tinkers engaged in it as painting and drawing. The horrible daubs, in excruciating coloring, that are proudly paraded by many fond parents as exhibitions of Sarah Jane's talent, fill one with sadness at the thought of the valuable time wasted, which might have been turned into channels, productive of less pain to the visitor, to say the least. Fortunately this much-abused art is not so fashionable as it was a few years ago and people are spared much consequent misery, as well as the sin of pretending to think pretty what is positively odious, as is often the case where the proud parents expect a compliment for their gifted child.

To achieve local distinction as an elocutionist is also pleasant for the young lady who thus contributes towards an evening's entertainment. Is there a literary social, a church programme to be made out for the coming church entertainment? Be sure that girl is not selected who has given no promise of excellence—who is not superior to other girls who have studied this branch.

The world will not put up with mediocrity. It wants the best. In every small community as well as in the great marts, whether in social, literary or business channels, this is an accepted fact. It may be that a young girl has a taste for botany. If so, let her cultivate it, let her go beyond the mere outlines of the text book, which is a part of the school curriculum, and make herself an authority on the subject among all her circle of acquaintance. I remember hearing a lady friend discuss this matter with her nephew, a young man just out of college. He was an enthusiastic collector, carrying with him in his rambles a small lens to aid him in his examination of the flora of the neighborhood, and he could correctly analyze all the specimens, but when questioned by his aunt as to the habits of the plants whose blossoms had attracted him, she found that his observation had not carried him so far. His study had not been thorough. He did not know whether a plant grew in the marsh or whether its home was on the border of the rivulet with only its feet dipped in the water. To use the lady's words, "You cannot be a thorough botanist without being a naturalist."

Some ladies have made a specialty of the culture of a certain flower, and celebrated for the beauty of the roses they grow, the variety and size of their pansies, or their beds of exquisite pinks. People like to visit such attractions, and go away not only gratified at the pleasure which has been given them, but full of admiration for the mind that has an aim and which has carried out a project.—[Garry Owens Gaines in Country Gentleman.

Ambitious Daughter—"I wish I could find something more about this new science of hypnotism." Matter-of-fact-Mother—"Well, now, 'Lizbeth, do tend to that churnin', an' not be botherin' about hipnetiz. It's just a new fangled name they've got for rheumatiz', the kind that turned your Uncle Jabe's hip out o' j'nt."

It is estimated that there are 36,000 sightless beggars in France.

"Sunset" Cox's Mysterious Visitor.

There is a good story relating to the late Samuel Sullivan Cox, which will perhaps bear repeating at this time. One day, years ago, just after an election which had gone against him, he was seated in his study, when a piece of pasteboard embellished by a rudely written name was handed in. Notwithstanding the forbidding aspect of the card, its gaunt and uncouth six-foot bearer was admitted, and without preliminary formality lifted up a heavy voice to this effect:

"Your name is Cox?"

"I have the honor."

"S. S. Cox?"

"The same."

"Sometimes called Sunset Cox?"

"That is a sobriquet by which I am known among my more familiar friends."

"You formerly resided in Columbus, Ohio?"

"That happiness was once mine."

"Represented that district in Congress?"

"I enjoyed that distinguished honor, and I may add at a somewhat early age."

"After a while they gerrymandered the district so as to make it rather warm for an aspiring Democrat."

"You have evidently read the history of your country to good purpose, my friend."

"Then you moved to New York, where you stood a better show?"

"Well, my friend, your promise is correct. I did move to New York. But your conclusion is hardly admissible in the form of a necessary sequence. My reason for moving to New York was not wholly political."

"We won't discuss that. After unsuccessfully trying the State-at-large you availed yourself of the opportunity afforded by the death of the Hon. James Brooks to move into his district?"

"I moved into the district formerly represented by the honorable gentleman you name, but again I must dissent from your conclusions."

"Let that pass. You were elected to Congress from Mr. Brook's former district?"

"I was. But let me remark, my friend, that at this moment my time is very much occupied. Your résumé of my biography, faulty as some of your deductions are in point of logic, is deeply interesting to me, and at a time of greater freedom from pressing engagements I would be glad to canvass the subject with you at length. But just now being unusually busy, even for me, I must request you to state the precise object of your visit, and let me add that I shall be glad to serve you."

"I have no favors to ask. I am an admirer of yours. I always vote for you, and always want to do so if I can. I called this morning merely to inquire if you had selected your next district."—[Chicago Mail.

A City Built in Five Months.

Hon. Charles S. Baker has just returned from an extended trip with other Congressmen through Missouri, Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. A Herald reporter who called upon Mr. Baker was entertained with a most interesting account of the experiences of the party.

"On the evening of the 11th of September," said Mr. Baker, "we started by special car, the use of which was tendered us by the President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, for Guthrie, in the Oklahoma country, I. T., arriving there on the following evening. Guthrie is a city of about eight or ten thousand inhabitants, built and established since April 22d. There the delegation was entertained by the city authorities, and in the evening was given a reception by the ladies which would have done credit to any Eastern city. The city of Guthrie, settled by proclamation of President Harrison on land pre-empted under the Homestead law, and now, less than five months old, is just putting into operation now water-works, electric-light plants and other improvements, indicating a substantial and healthy community with a prosperous future. They have already established eight churches and a number of public schools, and without the authority of the United States laws for the government or the administration of their municipality, they have a voluntary municipal organization under which the city is prospering and is making marvelous progress in every direction. Perfect peace and order prevail. Brick and stone buildings from the material at hand, of the finest quality, are being erected, and the promises for the future are altogether most flattering."—[Rochester Herald.

The Lebel Rifle.

Wonderful reports continue to be heard regarding the results to be obtained by the use of the new mysterious firearm of the French army, the Lebel rifle. This weapon is now being manufactured at the rate of 1000 a day, and up to September of last year 389,000 had been delivered, but not one had been accepted till 5000 cartridges were ready for it. In general appearance, says the Utica Observer, the Lebel rifle resembles a Hotchkiss repeating arm, such as is in use in the United States Navy, in all but the barrel arrangement. The magazine of the Lebel is under the barrel; in the case of the Hotchkiss it is in the stock. The Lebel carries eight cartridges in its magazine, the Hotchkiss seven cartridges. The Lebel's total weight is a trifle over nine and a half pounds. Its caliber is a little less than one-eighth of an inch. The bullet is about four times its diameter in length, and is coated with nickel. The powder used is not the ordinary black kind, but a secret compound of smokeless nature, which has as its principal ingredients gun-cotton and collodion. The powder creates but little noise on explosion, and gives only slight recoil. So far the only objections which have been raised against the new compound is the stifling stench it causes. This is said to be little short of suffocating in its effect when a battalion is firing on a comparatively still day. What the effect would be on troops firing from houses and behind barricades can be in a measure imagined.

Some of the results achieved by this instrument are very surprising. At a distance of 107 yards the bullet is said to pass through a plate of iron nearly half an inch thick, while at 220 yards' distance it will pierce over fifteen inches of solid oak. The Lebel rifle and the old Gras rifle were lately tested together—one company of infantry being armed with the Lebel and the other with the Gras. At 437 yards the former made 180 hits out of a possible 200, and the latter only 80. The last and most marvelous shot made with this arm is that of Lieutenant Maltese of the marines, who used as a target a 5-franc piece at a distance of 218 yards. He struck it in the center and transformed it into a silver ring. The wound which this rifle makes is said to be very difficult to cure, for the reason that the lead forms in small points on the surface of the bullet, and these remain in the wound, greatly complicating its treatment. To go into battle will be before long but another name for suicide.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE DEVIL'S GOLD.

The Story of the Biggest Nugget Ever Found in America.

How many know where the largest lump of native gold ever found in America was found? In California? No. In Colorado? No. In the Black Hills, Cœur d'Aleno, Nevada, New Mexico? No. In Old Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, in Potosi, the Callao of Venezuela? No. Where then? In North Carolina. And its story is as weird and fateful as the Rhinegold's.

A poor and ignorant Irishman, living in the mountains solitary and lonely, propped open the door of his cabin with a lump of metal. He had found it sticking out of a water-washed gully and carried it home as a curiosity. Though no larger than a small cymling it was a weighty log for a mile. It was a dull yellow, irregular in shape, and pieces of stone were imbedded in it. For over two years a fortune lay upon the floor of his hovel while he toiled early and late, making a little whiskey and digging ginseng root to earn a scanty living. A companion mountaineer, who had known more of the outside world, thought this strange stone might be sold at Asheville as a curiosity for a lot of money—$10 perhaps. This was in the flush days before the war. He had seen quartz crystal from Roan Mountain bring that much. A third mountaineer was called into consultation. Ten dollars was a lot of money. The third man had been a traveler, a regular globe-trotter. He went to Asheville four times a year and he had been clear to Washington.

Walking around the lump he gazed at it from every side, touched it with his toe, spat on it and breathed heavily.

"Hit air wuth nothin' er hit air wuth a pile," said he. "Hit air nothin' but brass er hit air—" He looked around on the other two with a queer expression—"goold."

"Ef hit air brass," he drew a clasp knife and scraped the dull metal till a new surface glittered—"vinegar'll rust it. Ef hit air goold hit won't."

He poured some vinegar from the jug which was brought him upon the fresh facing of the lump. The three men hung over it intently. Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed and still the metal shone clear and untarnished.

"Hit's goold!"

"And I've heerd goold was wuth more'n $20 a pound," said the second.

"What a —— fool I've been," groaned the owner of the cabin. "For two years I've worked, an' wealth I never dreamed of kickin' under my feet."

"I claim a third," broke in the assayer. "Ye'd never a knowd what it was but for me."

"An' a third for me," said the other.

The owner of the gold gave a sullen assent. They obtained a pair of steelyards and weighed the gold. It turned the scale at over one hundred pounds avoirdupois, and they roughly estimated it to be worth $25,000—over $8,000 apiece. That night all three sat up and watched the treasure, unable to sleep from excitement, and thoroughly suspicious of each other. The next day they rolled it securely in a cloth and started for Asheville afoot, with the gold slung to a pole and carried between the two.

It was the devil's gold. At the first baiting place the Irishman and the second mountaineer conspired to kill the third, and he was shot dead from behind. Hastily throwing his body into a clump of bushes, the murderers faced each other in the road. Suspicion roused in each breast saw treachery in each other's glance.

"Here," said one, forcing an uneasy laugh, "there's only one way to settle this. Let's divide the gold and each go his way."

"Agreed!" said the other.

The lump was laid in the roadway and chopped in two with a hatchet.

"Take your choice," said one. As the other bent to lift his half his companion split the head of the stooping man with a hatchet. The gold was his. With blind fatuity he dragged the second victim to the side of the road, lifted the blood-stained treasure and walked on. At Asheville he took it to the bank and had it shipped to the United States Mint. In less than a week, and before any return could be made from the Mint, the bodies of the murdered men had been found and the crime traced directly home. The miserable wretch was placed in jail and there he died within a year. The witch fortune never crossed his hands, remaining, I believe, in the Federal Treasury for lack of ownership.

The region where the lump was found has been scoured foot by foot, but not another lump like that has ever been discovered in that or any other section of America. It is said that a few weeks ago an English company, which is working the Naccoche mine in Georgia, took out a nugget weighing 1,300 pennyweights, yet the North Carolina lump weighed over 1,300 ounces.—[Washington Post.

Getting Rich by Small Inventions.

The New Jersey man who hit upon the idea of attaching a rubber erasing tip to the end of the lead pencil is worth $200,000.

The miner who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth and coat and trousers' pockets, to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools, has made more money from his letters patent than he would have made had he struck a good vein of gold-bearing quartz.

Every one has seen the metal plates that are used to protect the heels and soles of rough shoes, but every one doesn't know that within ten years the man who hit upon the idea has made $250,000.

As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the Yankee who invented the inverted glass bell to hang over gas jets to protect ceilings from being blackened by smoke.

The inventor of the roller skate has made $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had expired before the value of it was ascertained in the craze for roller skating that spread over the country a few years ago.

The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the Connecticut man who thought of putting copper tips on toes of children's shoes is as well off as though he had inherited $1,000,000 for that is the amount his idea has realized for him in cold, clammy coin.

The common needle-threader, which every woman owns, was a boon to needle users. The man who invented it has an income of $10,000 a year from his invention.

The man who invented the return ball—an ordinary wooden ball with a rubber string attached to pull it back—made $1,000,000 from it.

The person who invented the most recent popular toy, "Pigs in Clover," is a rich man already. He was poor last November.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Natural gas saves Pittsburg 7,000,000 tons of coal per year.

Made His Fortune on a Single Cargo.

Many a Maine fortune was made in the West Indian trade in the olden times, but few in the way told of a Portland captain. Toward the close of the last century this captain sailed from Portland with a load of lumber for San Domingo. Arriving at his destination he found Toussaint, the negro leader, in possession of the island, and was afraid to land. As he was about to put to sea again his ship was boarded by a squad of negro troops under command of the renowned Christophe, and urged to land, as lumber was much needed on the island. Noticing that the ship's papers bearing the autograph of the President of the United States, as was the custom in those days, made a great impression on Christophe, the Captain concluded to try their effect on Toussaint. Accordingly he landed, and furnished with an escort by Christophe, marched to the camp of the leader. This personage, upon being told that a messenger with a letter from the President of the United States desired an interview with him, readily accorded it, and the result of that interview was that the lumber was exchanged for an equal quantity of sugar, coffee, and other goods of the Captain's selection, exchanging bulk for bulk. No ship ever sailed carrying so rich a cargo obtained under such favorable terms. The fortune of the Captain was made. He retired from the sea and settled down to a prosperous life in Portland.—[Lewiston Journal.

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past obliges us to admit that only one remedy has met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms yield to it.

Our vaseline is used in Japan to soothe the stings of tattooing.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottle of this wonderful Discovery Free at Chas. M. Cole's, Druggist.

The New York Fire Department owns and uses 290 horses.

TRIED AND TRUE

Friends are scarce, but if you are suffering with that horrible disease scrofula, you will find Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it did me, after suffering eight years, and paying out hundreds of dollars to doctors and druggists.—JEANNETTE HASBROUCK, Troy, N. Y.

The number of ball-players in this land is estimated at 300,000.

SOOTHER

As good. This is the statement of Professor Smith, Analytical Chemist: I have analyzed all of the popular blood purifiers and medicines now sold. Many of them I found to be worthless, some dangerous to use. Sulphur Bitters contains nothing poisonous, and I think it is the best blood purifier made.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.15 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector. Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first and third Sundays of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, and Sermon, 10.30 A. M. Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, and Sermon, 2.30 P. M. Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rev. John H. Dinan, minister. Morning service at 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2.30 P. M. Evening service at 3.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10.45. Evening service at 7.30 Bible school at 2 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter, services—sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1.45 P. M.; Evening service at 7.30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward, Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL. Bellevue avenue. Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2.00 P. M.; evening service at 7.00 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7.45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William J. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Jews' Synagogue.

Touro street, Rev. A. P. Mendez, rabbi. Services on Friday, at 6.30 P. M. and on Saturday, at 9 A. M.

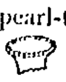
Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M. Prayer meeting, 7.45 P. M.

Two kinds of lamp-chimneys: one breaks; the other does not. Which do you think your grocer or glassman would rather sell?

If you buy the breaker, you're buying all the time. If you buy the not-breaker, he may not live to sell you another. You know him—which do you think he'd rather you'd buy?

The one that doesn't break is called the "pearl-top" and looks like this  the top of it; made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

At the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN B. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 104 Broadway. 8-26

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Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

For Sale or To Let.

A Bargain in Real Estate on Broadway.

Land, villa, and stable for a little more than value of land alone. For particulars inquire

346 BROADWAY.

MESSRS.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK & CO.,

Cor. Franklin & Spring Sts.

Real Estate & Fire Insurance.

AGENTS OF THE

Liberty Insurance Co., New York,

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

60 by 110.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING LOTS,

60 by 110 (6600 square feet of land) for one hundred and fifty dollars, situated on the Howland plat, south of the Ferry Road and west of Howland avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island.

These lots are only a short distance from the Ferry, and now is the time to secure a good building lot for only $150, as the number is limited at that price. Apply to

Daniel Watson,

235 THAMES STREET,

where plat can be seen.

M. S. HOLM,

186 THAMES ST.,

Thankful for past favors, and having refitted, refurnished and restocked his store with new and desirable goods in

Ladies', Gents', Misses & Children's

Boots and Shoes,

would solicit a continuance of their patronage and trusts that, with courteous treatment, square dealing and a practical experience of 25 years with shoes, to make it pleasant and profitable to all who may favor him with a call.

The best line of $3 Shoes in the city.

BAY STATE GUITARS THE BEST IN THE WORLD LOWEST PRICES MADE BY J. C. HAYNES & CO. BOSTON, MA. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

WILLIAM H. FLUDDER,

Bellevue Ave. & Catherine St.

Masons' Work

in all its banches.

Draining and Plumbing Work

A SPECIALTY.

Also dealer in first quality

Vitrified Salt Glazed Drain & Sewer Pipe.

Extra Heavy Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings, Iron Cistern Covers and Frames. Stable and Yard Traps, etc.

P. O. BOX 517.

If you wish to find the

FIRST and FRESHEST

Fruit, Vegetables and Fish

IN SEASON.

ALSO MYER'S

Diamond Butter & Island Eggs,

call at

Carrv's,

257 & 259 Thames St.

Special attention given to orders for dinner parties.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, '89.

The new voting law has proved to be a decided success as far as Massachusetts is concerned. Rhode Island will have a chance to try it in April.

The business outlook throughout the country is good. The increasing volume of transactions shows that everywhere the affairs of the people are assuming a very healthy condition.

The Lager Beer Business Association of New York have subscribed for the World's fair $146,000. This is a good investment on their part; they would get the money all back with interest.

Ohio and Iowa have elected all the State officers on the Republican ticket with the exception of the Governor in each State. The legislature of Ohio is Democratic and that of Iowa Republican.

The total registration in New York city was 218,809, the lightest known in the city since 1885. Last year, which was the Presidential year, the registration reached 286,570. In 1887 it was 233,436.

The postal service of the country under Postmaster-General Wanamaker is in better condition than it has been before for many years. The Postmaster-General is infusing into the office business principles.

The President's Thanksgiving proclamation is like most of his public utterances, brief, well-expressed, and to the point. He has the art of putting things about as well developed as any Chief Magistrate we have ever had.

Gov. elect Bois, of Iowa, says he left the Republican party because he could not go prohibition. Some of our Mugwump contemporaries, with prohibition proclivities, tell us that the party that drives out such a man as that must be a bad party.

It is said that the official count gives the Republican candidate the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ohio by 41 plurality. This is rather close but probably sufficient to entitle him to his seat. It doubtless makes the other man wish he had tried a little harder.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of confederate fame, has had his man removed from the postoffice at Columbia, S. C., and he is very unhappy. Thereat he writes an abusive letter to Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and gives it to the Associ-Press to send broadcast. That is probably a Southern idea of statesmanship.

The contest for the Speakership between Read and McKinley is carried on in a friendly spirit of rivalry, and according to present indications there will be no bitter feelings engendered whoever is elected. Whichever gentleman is elected the other will be the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the virtual leader of the House.

The project of prominent Eastern capitalists to build torpedo boats by the wholesale on the Delaware and keep them in stock for sale to whatever country wants to buy, looks like hazardous business, but it also proves confidence in American invention and workmanship and may be the beginning of a movement which will make the United States instead of England a war-ship builder for the world.

In the coming session of Congress the Republicans in the House of Representatives will have a great advantage over the Democrats in the matter of leaders. On the Republican side there are such men as Reed, McKinley, Cannon, Burrows, Henderson, Lodge, and a host of others capable of coming to the front at any time. On the other side, of their leaders in the last Congress, Cox is dead, Randall will probably never be able to again take any active part in legislative matters, Carlisle and Mills are both in very poor health and incapacitated for any hard labor. All they have left is Breckenridge of Kentucky.

The time for the annual registering of voters for another year is at hand, and every male inhabitant over the age of 21 years, if he does not pay a property tax, will have to go to the City Hall within the next six weeks and register his name if he wishes to vote at any election held next year. There is no tax to be paid, but everybody must register. Next year there will be the State election in April, the City election in September, and the election of members of Congress in November. It will be an important year, probably, hence everybody should see to it that he has a chance to vote. It will be wise to go at once and register.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is a gigantic monopoly. They have received valuable franchises from the government, and for which they are supposed to do the government work at low rate. By the terms of their charter the Postmaster-General is authorized to fix the rate for which the company shall transmit the government messages. The company have been in the habit of charging a cent a word for the work which is the same as they charge for many kinds of commercial work. The Postmaster-General felt that in return for the valuable favors they had received from the government, a cent a word was too high and he has accordingly fixed a lower rate. Thereat there is a gigantic kick on the part of the monopoly, and every paper that is in the ring with the Western Union is doing all it can to aid that company in fleecing the government. It is time that the government itself took control of the telegraph lines and run them on the same basis as they are run in England.

THEN AND NOW.

An Old Newporter's Reminiscences of Half a Century Ago, When Our Farmers Raised Potatoes for 25 Cents a Bushel.

Having seen sometime since an article in the Providence Journal to the effect that the potato crop on your Island would prove a failure this season, on account of cold and wet, it occured to me that things must have materially changed since my boyhood days; for then a cold, wet season was considered to be just what suited the tubers best.

I well remember the season of 1839, which was said by the "oldest inhabitant" of that period to have been the coldest since the memorable one of 1816, when it was claimed that there was frost throughout New England every month in the year.

The spring of '39 was fairly early, and up to the latter part of May all vegetation was in an average forward state. On or about the 29th of that month after a fine and warm day until between 3 and 4 o'clock there occurred a severe thunder storm, after which the wind settled into the northeast, and for seventeen days continued to blow from that quarter, the weather cold, cloudy, foggy and drizzly by turns the whole time, turning the corn and all tender vegetation almost as yellow as saffron. I hoed onions several days with greatcoat and mittens on, during the time, and even then was far from being comfortable.

The sun made his appearance on the eighteenth day, and the atmosphere warmed up a little under its influence. Occasionally, after that, there would be a sunny day, and at times three or four in succession; but the wind blew almost constantly from the east, with a very low temperature, the thermometer indicating 80 not more than two or three times the whole season.

The corn crop turned out a complete failure, the ears mildewing on the stalks. But potatoes yielded beyond anything that had been known for years. The average crop upon the Island was upwards of 300 bushels to the acre, while the Neck farms, and some of those bordering on the beaches, where seaweed was plenty, yielded the enormous crop of between 400 and 500 bushels to the acre. There have been no such crops raised since, to my knowledge, for a few years later, in '42, I think, the rot appeared, since which the crops have been light as compared with the foregoing.

In the time of which we are writing the shipping of onions and potatoes to the south was quite an extensive business in Newport, and at times these vegetables ruled at low figures. I have known onions to sell for 25 cents a bushel, in the field, and potatoes equally as low. Of course, these prices were exceptional; they ordinarily ruled higher, though I don't remember of their ever going above 50 cents per bushel, and that only when there was a short crop.

The year here referred to we had 2½ acres planted to potatoes, on what was know as the Ellery land, which yielded upwards of 300 bushels to the acre. Having a chance to sell early to one of the southern shippers, we dug them about the middle of August, while the vines were quite green, and delivered them at 25 cents per bushel, which was at that time considered a good price, as many sold for less later in the season.

I am aware that as compared with the present prices, the foregoing statement appears fabulous almost to incredulity, but nevertheless such was the fact, and doubtless there are many farmers now living on the island that can attest to the truth of the same.

Speaking of the crop of potatoes on the Neck farms, reminds me of a little incident which took place that fall on one of them occupied by Peter Underwook. Peter had hired one Billy Garner as an extra hand during "diggin' time." Now Billy was an eccentric character, hailing from Narragansett, working at farming summers, and winters telling fortunes at which he was quite an adept. Doubtless many of the old Newporters will remember him as he paraded in opposition to "John Joe," on 'lection days, rigged out in all the colors of the rainbow. Well, one day, as Peter and his man started off to town with a load, Billy offered to bet the grog for the party that he would have another load of 60 bushels ready dug when they came back. To this Peter agreed, and went on. It so happened that when they arrived at the wharf, there were several teams ahead of them, for which they had to wait, detaining them much longer than usual. In consequence of this, when they arrived back at the field they found that Billy had won the bet, with something to spare. So Billy got his grog, which he so dearly loved, and Peter was minus, for several days, a good hand, or until Billy had had his drunk out and got sobered off. J. W. S.

Boston, Mass.

The Canadians are elated over the fact that the British Minister, Pauncefote, has returned from England ready to negotiate for the settlement of all outstanding questions with the United States. They have some reason for rejoicing in the fact that whenever the United States has negotiated any of these matters it has usually got the worst of the diplomatic battle, but under present auspices there is room for belief that American interests will be consulted.

The Governors of the States and Territories have been invited to meet at Washington to urge upon Congress the necessity of erecting an Independence Monument.

The Democrats of Boston have nominated Hon. Owen A. Galvin for Mayor. The Republicans of Fall River have renominated Mayor Jackson.

The Providence Democrats will probably nominate Hiram Howard for mayor. The Republicans will run Mayor Barker again. He ought to be elected.

More Cronin Suspects.

The Inter-Ocean says another important Cronin suspect has come to light in the person of a former resident of Lake View, Ill.—an Irishman named McDonald. He is now said to be in Europe, and the police are making strenuous efforts to locate him. Before the murder McDonald was employed by the Public Works Department in Lake View. After the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, McDonald suddenly appeared to be in affluent circumstances and talked to his neighbors about a trip to Europe, and exhibited steamship tickets. May 19 the family disappeared. The neighbors assert that prior to May 4 McDonald was frequently visited by suspicious characters. The State's Attorney refused to talk about the matter.

One line in Secretary Rusk's report is commended to the consideration of Free-traders. Since 1880 the home demand for wheat has increased 70,000,000 bushels, while the foreign demand has fallen off 65,000,000 bushels. What would have become of our wheat growers if Protection had not built up our manufactures and created a home market to take the place of the foreign market lost through Russian and Indian competition?

The latest developement of the advertising art comes from Paris, where an enterprising publisher has employed a large corps of sandwich men to advertise a book by walking down the boulevards and reading it with rapt attention.

In the Democratic primaries in Providence Thursday night, Hiram Howard's friends carried eight of the wards. He will be the Democratic candidate for mayor in the coming municipal contest.

MIDDLETOWN.

At the adjourned meeting of the Town Council held on Saturday afternoon, the 9th inst., the specifications for building Bliss Road were materially modified, as originally adopted, and the offer of James Corrigan & Co., to build said road according to specifications thus modified for $1100 accepted. The contract for building the road was signed on Monday morning and the work of construction has been progressing during the week under the supervision of Councilman A. Herbert Ward.

Crushed stone is being carted on to the West Main Road on that part immediately north of the boundary line of Newport, some of which has been drained, and both of the main thoroughfares leading to the City bid fair to be soon vastly improved.

PORTSMOUTH.

At a meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate held in the Town Hall on Monday, the Clerk being absent Bestcom P. Manchester was elected pro tem. and duly engaged.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson was appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Geo. Herbert Patterson, Jr., Arthur Bolles Patterson, Mary Frances Patterson, Edith Clark Patterson, Ethel Adams Patterson and Harry Rathbone Patterson, and qualified by giving bond in the sum of $800, with Edward Almy and Wm. H. Gifford as sureties; and Robert S. Chase, James R. Chase and Henry I. Chase, of Middletown, were appointed appraisers upon the said estates.

An inventory of the personal estate of the late Abraham T. Peckham, deceased, was presented by Winfield S. Sisson, administrator, and the same was allowed and ordered recorded.

William F. Carr, Executor of the estate of William Carr, deceased, presented his fourth account with said estate, the same was referred with order of notice in the Newport MERCURY.

The petition of Mary G. Peckham for furniture and household goods of the late Abraham T. Peckham was allowed.

The final account of William H. Gifford, executor of the will of William Hall Gifford, deceased, was allowed and ordered recorded.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—It is ordered that the poll tax which was assessed on the 5th inst., be collected and paid into the Town's Treasury on or before January 1, 1890.

The petition of S. C. Monroe to build a sidewalk 6 feet wide in front of his house at his own expense, under the direction of the Surveyor, was allowed.

The following claims for damages done by dogs were allowed and ordered paid according to law, viz.:

To geese belonging to Abraham C. Chase, $8.10; to sheep belonging to C. Henry Congdon of Middletown, $68.00; to fowls belonging to Jethro J. Peckham of Middletown, $79.30.

Mr. G. S. Sherman's bill of $5.00 for repairing Cuff's Bridge on Union street was allowed and ordered paid.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid from the Town's Treasury, viz: of Benjamin B. White, surveyor of highways in District No. 11 for repairs on the highway in said district, $57.20; of James Archie Sisson, surveyor in district No. 8, for repairs on the highway, $36.35; of Josiah C. Gifford, surveyor in district No. 13, for repairs on the highway, $47.10; of George R. Hicks, for outside poor for four weeks to date, $22; of Geo. R. Dennis, council fees this session.

On Tuesday last Miss Leonore Wales Manchester, the only daughter of the late Sheriff Manchester, was married to Mr. George G. Brawley, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Nelson Russell, by the Rev. A. A. Morton, pastor of the Christian Church in this town.

On Monday last Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Chase celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Beside their own family, other guests were present, making the gathering number about eighty persons. Among the presents were fifty gold dollars from their children. The Town Council sent them five dollars in gold, Mr. Chase having been clerk of that body for a long period of years.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Three America's Congress—Ohio Democrats Propose to Stir Up Things—Senator Blair on the Election in Virginia—Postmaster General Wanamaker Determined to Reform the Mail Service—Meeting of Congress, Etc.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1889.

The Three America's Congress return from its long excursion this week. That the foreign members have been most favorably impressed by what they have seen, there is no doubt, and that they will be prepared to join the representatives of this country in devising some practical means of increasing commercial intercourse between American countries is hoped by all.

Ohio democrats are already boldly making their brags about the way in which they are going to cut up the Congressional districts of that State in order to have at least fifteen democratic Representatives elected to the Fifty-second Congress. McKinley's district is to be made hopelessly democratic. They want to get him out of the House because of his tariff views.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has received a letter from the postmaster at Louisiana, Kentucky, stating that the democrats of his neighborhood blew up his office with dynamite to celebrate the Ohio victory. The matter will be investigated by Postoffice officials.

It is stated here on what appears to be good authority that the appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court will not be made until January. From the same source comes the statement that the President has definitely decided not to appoint Attorney General Miller to the position.

There is a feeling here caused largely by quiet hints from prominent men, that as soon as the President gets his message off his hands there will be a large number of appointments made.

The recent elections have largely caused a number of republican congressmen, who had been "on the fence" to declare themselves in favor of repealing the civil service law.

Secretary Windom has at last succeeded in finding a man whom he thinks suited to be Commissioner of Navigation, and the President has appointed him. The fortunate gentleman is W. W. Bates, of New York.

That Senator Allison escaped the democratic landslide in Iowa is a matter of thankfulness to every republican in the United States. His absence from the floor of the Senate would be an irreparable loss to the party as well as to the country. As an all-around statesman Senator Allison has few equals, and no superior.

Ex-President Cleveland was here last week to attend the marriage of ex-secretary of State Bayard. He afterwards called on the President, with whom he spent a pleasant hour.

Senator Blair who took an active part in the late campaign in Virginia, and who was undoubtedly in a position to form an intelligent opinion, says that he knows that there were enough republican votes cast to have elected Mahone by a substantial majority, but the counting being entirely in the hands of the democrats they counted him out. Mr. Blair further says that this election will make many new friends in Congress for a new and stringent federal election law.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, at his recent interview with the leading Postmasters here, is reported to have said: "I am not a Mugwump in any sense of the word, gentlemen, but dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and I propose to benefit the postal service by every means that lies in my power. Still, politics will have no effect in determining my course. But I want to say to you, Democrats and Republicans alike, that there is a necessity for a radical reform in the railway mail service. It matters not to me if a man can talk all day about cube and square root, theorems in geometry and climatic effects in Africa or Asia as long as he does not thoroughly know the section of country through which his postal car may be running. I would sooner have a postal clerk who knows every nook and corner in his district than some theorist who could tell all about zones and geographical centres remote from his own country, and I shall recommend to Congress that the civil service examinations be modified to this extent."

At the same conference it was proposed to reduce the rate on merchandise from fourth to third class, and that hereafter there shall be only three classes of mail matter. Some of the Postmasters thought the time inopportune for a reduction of this sort, and did not hesitate to say so to the Postmaster General. According to his proposition there would be a reduction of fifty per cent, an ounce to half a cent an ounce.

At the capitol preparations are going on for the reception of Congress. The carpets are being put down, furniture renovated and the paint work brightened up, so that the new Congress will start out with bright new surroundings. Thus far few members of the House have arrived in the city, but before the present week closes it is expected that all of the candidates for Speaker will be on hand and the fight for the offices of the House will begin.

The annual report of Inspector-General Breckinridge of the army for the fiscal year ended June 30, was made public to-day. It shows that by the deaths of Generals Jones and Farnsworth and the retirement of General Bacid, the force was changed nearly one-half during the year. He approves highly of the personnel of the men, and found their accoutrements in excellent shape. He disapproves of the soldier having to barter away certain rations that he does not care for in order to secure such as he likes. He recommends that there be given 1 or 2 cents' worth each of fresh vegetables daily. He considers at length the subject of desertions. The law should be so amended that when soldiers become dissatisfied they can be honorably discharged. On subjects of promotion from the ranks he recommends that promotions be made solely on fitness, and that after a certain term of service has been completed.

I am convinced, he says, that the army is growing in sobriety each year, and with almost a total abstention from the excessive use of stimulants. The habit of gaming is falling into disuse. I refer now to the commissioned strength more particularly, but there is a noticeable change for the better in this regard in the enlisted force also. Amusement and reading rooms at most of the posts have exerted a salutary influence in this regard. But anomalous as it may seem, all the studied efforts on the part of officers as well as the War Department to further increase the efforts of the men and to free their term of service from all unnecessary harshness and arbitrary punishment, has not in any degree abated the crime of desertion. I deem it of sufficient importance to suggest for earnest consideration the advisability of employing none but hired teamsters in the army.

The Crust of Tartar.

Speedily leaves the surface of teeth upon which the cleansing and preservative influence of SOZODONT is daily exerted. No form of decay can infest a set of "ivories" upon which it is used. It has, moreover, a most refreshing effect upon the mouth, in which it leaves a very agreeable taste, besides rendering the breath fragrant. If the mouth be rinsed with it after smoking, the taste of the tobacco is entirely dissipated. As an auxiliary to personal comeliness it cannot be too highly be extolled. Sold by druggists.

They have a remarkable Democratic sheriff in Berkshire county, Mass. He employed a man sentenced for liquor selling as his coachman, and when his term had expired took another sentenced for bigamy to "hard labor" to fill his place. Another prisoner, who shot his mother and committed burglary, was employed to run errands, and finally failed to return, and the county was put to a good deal of expense to recapture him. Other prisoners, who were painters, were sent out to paint tenement houses belonging to the sheriff. These are a few of the charges brought against the sheriff by the Pittsfield Eagle. If they are true the people should make a change.

Big Texas Land Company.

The Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company of England filed a copy of its charter with the Secretary of State yesterday. Their operations embrace the 3,050,000 acres of the Capital syndicate lands in the Pan handle part of the State. The capital of the company is $15,000,000.

A Very Absent-Minded Person.

"Talk about your absent-mindedness," said a citizen to-day, "why, when I was a boy I worked for a man who was so absent-minded that he discharged me three times in one week and paid me a week's wages each time."—[Kingston Freeman.

Following is the official count on election for Governor of Ohio; Campbell (Dem.), 379,424; Foraker (Rep.), 368,551; Campbell's plurality, 10,873. Helwig, Prohibition candidate for Governor, 26,504.

The Director of the Mint estimates that $10,000,000 worth of gold and $8,000,000 worth of silver was used by the industrial arts during the year.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. J. A. L. Rich, William H. Butler and Norma F. Heath, both of Portsmouth.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. W. I. Ward, John Rieth to Miss Sadie Justin Judson, both of New York city.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. A. Morton, at the bride's residence, Mr. Geo. G. Brawley and Miss Leonora W. Manchester, both of Portsmouth, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, 8th inst., Almira Hurlburt, in the 87th year of her age.

In this city, 9th inst., Henry Gladding, in the 79th year of his age.

In this city, 13th inst., Annie, daughter of Abner and Annie Ratcliffe, aged 2 years and 13 days.

In this city, 11th inst., Jane, wife of John W. Wood and daughter of William B. and Matilda P. Davis of Fall River, Mass., aged 21 years.

In this city, 11th inst., at 26 Edward street, Honora, wife of Daniel Cronin, aged 53 years.

In this city, 11th inst., John West, in the 75th year of his age.

In this city, 12th inst., Honorah, wife of John Sullivan, aged 73 years.

In this city, 12th inst., Mary Jane, daughter of James J. and the late Mary Ann Sheehan, in the 9th year of her age.

In Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19, Anne Galvin, wife of Richard Lawrence, formerly of this city.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

This year 300,000 immigrants have arrived.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, &c., and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

The railroads employ 780,000 voters

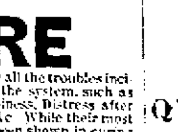
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Weak and Nervous Women.

Why so Many Women are Weak, Tired, Nervous and Exhausted. A Matter of the Greatest Interest to all Women.

Women are great sufferers from nervousness, weakness, nervous prostration and debility. Thousands of girls droop and languish in the close, confined atmosphere of shops, factories or offices, and hundreds of thousands wear out their nerve force and power in household cares, family bereavements and responsibilities, and work which never ends.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous system of women. Here is the cause why so many women complain of being *weak, nervous, tired and exhausted.*

They have little or no rest; their life is one continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. *What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued, and* wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning! What wonder that they become worn out, so to speak, in nerve and vital power! What wonder that they have great weakness, exhaustion, pains in back and limbs, together with the distressing female complaints which are always caused by loss of vital strength and vigor! Yet they keep at their work long after they realize that they *ought to call themselves sick*, and remain in bed, held up by the thought that they must do their duty, and so they continue to "work upon their nerves" day after day, until finally there comes utter collapse, and the overworked and exhausted nervous system is prostrated. Of how many thousands of women is the above a true and exact transcript of daily life? They have *worn out and exhausted their nerve force and physical power.* Yet they cannot stop work; there remain household cares yet to be done, and there is no one save themselves to do them. They must work, but it follows as surely as the day follows the night that they must receive from some source a renewal of nerve force and physical energies, or *the human machine will soon cease to run at all.*

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Thousands of women are fading under the weakening influence of these diseases, ignorant of the real cause of their declining health. There will be at first a tired, languid feeling, with a sense of exhaustion upon waking in the morning. The patient tires easily, having little power of endurance; there is often a bad taste in the mouth, with a faintness or sinking at the stomach; there will be loss of appetite, or it will become variable, and digestion will be impaired. The patient gradually becomes nervous, restless and irritable, and there is often more or less loss of sleep, with prostration, instead of recuperation, from the night's rest. These symptoms will, in many cases, be attended by pains in the side, back or abdomen, and the nervousness and sense of weakness and weariness will become more and more marked, until the sufferer declares that she is TIRED ALL THE TIME, *every movement or exertion being an effort.* Then follows the long train of disagreeable, and often painful local symptoms, including leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, irregularities, painful menstruation, weak back, falling of the womb, bearing down pains, congestion, inflammation, ulceration or ovarian difficulties. These symptoms will be followed by gradually confirmed invalidism, unless a cure from the distressing affections is obtained.

THE GREAT NERVE INVIGORANT AND FEMALE RESTORATIVE is Dr. Greene's Nervura. No remedy in the world is so sure to bring back the bloom and color to the wan and faded cheeks, the brilliancy to the hollow and haggard eyes, the lightness and elasticity to the weak and weary step, the strength and vitality to the unstrung, shattered and worn-out nerves. It is the greatest of all UTERINE TONICS AND REGULATORS, and perfectly and completely cures all female weakness and disease.

Dr. Greene, the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, of 31 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

2. * 2. * 2.

CAR LOADS

NEW DESIGN | POPULAR WOODS | FINE FINISH

CHAMBER SETS.

See some specialties in the Glass arrangements, including

THE BULL'S EYE | THE CHEVALLE

And the Patent Pivot Hanging, which swings into any position. Just the thing for ladies' dressing glass.

Biggest Assortment

ever shown by us, and the

LOW PRICES

will sell them.

A. C. TITUS & CO.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Ladies' and Children's Felt, Velvet and Beaver Hats in Every Color and Shape.

A large and elegant selection of

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

MUFFS made to order to MATCH any BONNET. Children's Caps and Bonnets. Ladies' Head-Dresses and Caps. Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Birds. Every Color and Shade in Velvets in Cheap and Fine Grades. SPECIAL LOW PRICES at

SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

MAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL

A LARGE 2¼ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents) tells how to make money with a few hens; and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2¼ pound can and Guide, $1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for $5.00. Send stamps or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

New Books.

The exquisite work done by Irene E. Jerome in her previous volumes, will entitle one to expect a new delight in her new book, "In a Fair Countrie." Nor will her numerous admirers have cause for disappointment. She has here employed her pencil in delineating scenes described by the glowing pen of Thomas Wentworth Higginson in his delightful Out-Door Papers. The Quick eye of the artist has caught, and her deft fingers portrayed many a choice bit from Nature, which all may enjoy, and which in many hearts will excite reminiscences of joy or sorrow connected with like scenes.

A shady pool, some tall ferns growing at the roots of two white birch trunks, a tangle of vines and blossoming underbrush, is a very simple subject for an artist's pencil, yet what dear delights attendant upon a day in the woods, rush over the mind, as we long with inexpressible longing for the day that will never dawn again. And so idly turning the pages, the eye is continually caught by such clever representations of nature that associating scenes are awakened, to the exclusion of the present. As a constant source of enjoyment, Miss Jerome's book should lie within easy reach, and not be laid away upon the shelf, folded from dust and use, lest the beautiful cover, or its ivory tinted leaves, be soiled. For sale by C. E. Hammett—Lee & Shepard. $6.00.

THE WOOING OF GRANDMOTHER GREY.—By Kate Tannatt Woods.

This is a pathetic little story in verse, wherein the dear old grandmother in sweet, simple strain, recalls the days of their courtship to her husband, as seated side by side before the open fire, on the night before Christmas, they watch the children's stockings pinned beside the chimney, in hopes of a visit from their patron saint. Beautiful pictures depict the scenes described, and a charming portrait of the old lady forms the frontispiece. The typography is very fine, and the cover neat and attractive. For sale by C. E. Hammett—Lee & Shepard. $2.00.

Our Baby's Book is a fine exhibition of the lithographer's art. Pictures of baby in dainty coloring adorn the pages whereon in artistic lettering are the prophesies of the days of birth. On other pages, accompanied by appropriate quotations, are blanks for inserting baby's name, age, day of christening, wise sayings of baby, &c. A silver chain and dainty ribbons bind together the leaves, making a very charming book. For sale by C. E. Hammett—Lee & Shepard. $1,50.

Lee & Shepard have gotten out some dainty little souvenirs for the Holidays in the shape of cards bound together by a tasty ribbon, and a silver chain by which they may be suspended upon the wall or rack. Each card bears an exquisite little picture in water colors, with a greeting or quotation suitable to the season.

A callendar, consisting of similar leaves fastened at the top instead of the end for greater ease in handling, is a thing of beauty to be enjoyed and utilized throughout the year. "Just too lovely for anything," we heard a girlish voice exclaim, and that expressed it exactly. For sale by C. E. Hammett—Lee & Shepard.

EVERY-DAY BUSINESS ARRANGED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—By M. S. Emery.

Of the many "handy books" toward which we have had our attention called, none have we welcomed more gladly than this, for we feel that it comes in response to a long felt want. It is, sad to say, not at all rare to meet women, and men too, who have no understanding whatever of business principles, who know not how to endorse a check, to get one cashed, or to make out a bill in proper form. All business pertaining to banking houses, the postal service, insurance, &c., is to them a direful mystery. We would that all such, and the young people growing to manhood and womanhood, whatever their calling in life, may be, might avail themselves of the fund of information on these subjects, so simply and practically given in this little volume. For sale by C. E. Hammett—Lee & Shepard. 35 cents.

SPEAKING PIECES FOR LITTLE SCHOLARS AND OLDER PUPILS.—By Ellen O. Peck.

Pupils required to prepare a weekly recitation are often nonplussed to find something new, and always have a warm welcome ready for a book of original "pieces." Such is herewith offered containing recitations, dialogues and charades, being especially adapted for all school exhibitions. For sale by C. E. Hammett, Lee & Shepard, 50 cts.

PENS AND TYPES, HINTS AND HELPS FOR THOSE WHO WRITE, PRINT, TEACH, READ OR LEARN.—By Benjamin Drew.

This is a second edition with valuable additions, of a work of wide circulation, and for which there is a constant demand by persons of all professions. We can no better show its importance than by quoting from a letter of a distinguished lady teacher, who says: "It was an invaluable aid to those who were trying to train the young in habits of correctness and accuracy in the use of their mother tongue. Such a work should never be out of print, and I am glad that there is to be another edition." The subject matter discussed is Writing for the Press, Proof-Reading, Style, Punctuation, Orthography, Capitalization, &c.

Intended originally for authors and printers, it is of invaluable aid as well to pupils and their instructors. For sale by C. E. Hammett, Lee & Shepard, $1.25.

WITHIN THE ENEMY'S LINES. THE BLUE AND THE GRAY SERIES.—By Oliver Optic.

No one understands better the art of story telling for boys, than this popular author, and a warm welcome is sure to greet this new product of his brain. The object of the series, of which this is the second volume, is to make the younger generation acquainted with the scenes of suffering, hardships and privations of the actors in the terrible drama of twenty-five years ago. The author disclaims all pretensions to writing history, yet he has drawn some very vivid historical pictures long to remain in the minds of his readers. For sale by C. E. Hammett, Lee & Shepard, $1.50.

Penn Shirley has now sent "Little Miss Weezy's Sister" to make the acquaintance of the numerous admirers of "Miss Weezy" herself. We have no doubt but she will receive a very warm welcome, for the children of Penn Shirley are flesh and blood children with many of the failings as well as perfections to which such are heirs. They are very sweet, adorable children, such as we love to have as companions for our own little ones. For sale by C. E. Hammett, Lee & Shepard, 75 cts.

Companion Pictures.

Another handsome reminder of the continued enterprise of The Youth's Companion, the favorite family paper, has come to us in the form of a Colored Announcement Card, printed in fourteen colors. It is folded in the centre, and has on either cover companioned pictures.

Spring is represented by a beautiful maiden who is returning through the fields, her hands filled with training arbutus—that delicate spring flower which grows so plentifully in many localities. On the companion page, the farmer's daughter is pictured coming through the harvested grain, carrying a well-filled pitcher and basket. The bearer of the noon-day lunch is a welcome sight to the hungry reapers. The interior of the card contains an array of authors and articles for the coming volume unsurpassed by any paper.

The beautiful Card is only an indication of the great enterprise of The Companion which has made it a National Family Paper, with more than 430,000 subscribers. Nowhere can there be obtained so much entertainment and instruction for so little money (only $1.75 a year). If you subscribe now you will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1890, and for a full year from that date. The publishers offer to send specimen copies and this Colored Announcement Card free. Address the Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

Use HECKER'S Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1889. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
16 Sat	6 49	4 32	morn	1 55	2 52
17 Sun	6 50	4 31	0 20	3 33	3 48
18 Mon	6 51	4 30	1 31	4 11	4 35
19 Tues	6 52	4 29	2 36	4 49	5 21
20 Wed	6 53	4 29	3 41	5 27	6 05
21 Thurs	6 54	4 28	4 53	6 07	6 50
22 Fri	6 56	4 27	6 7	6 0	7 37

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h. 5m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 3h. 10m., evening.
New Moon 22d day, 8h. 10m., evening.
First Quarter, 29th day, 0h. 29m., evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A.O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

1. For sale for $12,000, an excellent family residence with land sufficient for another house—near Hall street.
2. For sale, a superior cottage on the "hill" with stable—$10,000 near Catherine street.
3. A double-tenement house, each tenement $15, and stable in the rear $10, say $400 yearly income—will sell for $4,150. Berkeley street.
4. Furnished and unfurnished houses and superior tenements.

THE TIME

is rapidly approaching when the ground will be frozen. Consequently I would advise all lovers of flowers to purchase their

BULBS

At once. Be sure and have a goodly supply of the beautiful

Bermuda Easter Lily, Fuchsias,

The charming and fragrant

Chinese Sacred Lily,

which has just arrived. Come now and select your

HORSE BLANKETS

—AND—

LAP ROBES

before the snapping cold weather starts in. My stock is by far the largest, my prices are positively the lowest. I have just received an invoice of twenty

LIGHT BUGGY HARNESSES

with breastplate, and twelve

Light Carryall and Wagon Harnesses

With collar and hames. These are all the finest grade of stock and hand-made throughout, ranging in price from

$14.00 and upwards.

These goods cheerfully shown to any and all.

Geo. A. Weaver,

19 & 23 Broadway.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

J.C. DAVIS OLD SOAP

Send 25 trade-marks and get their new Banner.

J. C. DAVIS & SON, 3 Chatham St., BOSTON, MASS.

3-29

New Advertisements.

FASHION MAGAZINES

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Demorest's Portfolio,
Reme de la Mode,
L'Art Mode,
Young Ladies' Journal.
New York Fashion Bazaar,
The Season.

—AT—

CLARKE'S,

FREE LIBRARY BUILDING
And Thames Street, cor. Mill.

The H. W. LADD CO.

CLOAK DEP'T.

NEW ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Jackets, Wraps

—AND—

Sacques.

IMPORTED BLACK JACKETS made of Silk and Wool Cloths, and fine Black Cheviots; lengths 27 and 30 inches; all sizes, 32 to 42.

CONNEMARRA WRAPS, in a choice assortment of handsome cloths. Stylish Garments at $12.50, $15 and $20.

25 IMPORTED PATTERN GARMENTS, the very latest fashion in shapes and materials. Elegant Garments, no two alike, ranging in price from $50 upwards.

SHOULDER CAPES, Newest Styles in Seal, Astrachan, Monkey and Persian Furs.

The H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R.I.

Anyone desiring an

OVERCOAT,

SUIT,

H*A*T,

UNDERWEAR,

OR

NECKWEAR

—FOR A—

MAN, YOUTH or

BOY,

Can find a large assortment at

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

A LOT OF FINE

Lounges,

New Patterns and Very Low, Just In.

156 Thames Street.

School Books and School Supplies

—AT—

GEORGE H. CARR,

172 Thames Street.

LOW PRICES.

Special Notice.

The undersigned still continues the

HOUSE

PAINTING

BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

CASH--PAYING

CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A.L. Burdick.

LOW PRICES

—ON—

CENTRE * TABLES.

We are overstocked, and as we are making arrangements to add to our business, must have the room. Look us over if you need anything in our line.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

COAL!

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.
"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal
PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.
FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,

in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY * BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

COAL.

Best Quality for General Family Use.

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

Y. M. C. A. Entertainment Course.

MASONIC HALL.

Dec. 12.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Lecturer.
Jan. 23.—Ariel Ladies' Quartette; Mr. Van Veachton Rogers, Solo Harpist; Mr. Wulf Fries, Cellist.
Feb. 13.—Prof. J. W. Churchill, Reader.

Tickets, including reserved seats, for members of the association and of the Woman's Auxiliary, reduced to $1 each. For non-members, $1.75 each.

Sale of seats at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 165 Thames street, daily.

Prepare

for a cold winter by using the

Patent Air-Tight Weather Strip.

The most durable, effective and cheapest in the market. It positively shuts out the cold and the saving in fuel will soon pay the expense of putting on the strips.

W. H. ARNOLD,
12 Broadway.

Sole Agent for Newport County.

CAUTION

REGARDING

CHRISTMAS PHOTOGRAPHS.

All persons who intend to send their photographs to Europe, California, or other distant place, and desire them to reach their destination on Christmas Day must remember and allow two weeks' time for their transit. Many wait until it's too late and then strive for impossibilities. The orders for these photos should be all in by Dec. 1st.

Holloway

Artist Photographer.

IMPORTANT!

DON'T use any paint unless the makers give written guarantee for satisfactory work. See fac-simile of guarantee on every package of

LONGMAN & MARTINEZ ABSOLUTELY PURE PREPARED PAINT

Sales Over 46,000,000 lbs.

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Geo. C. Barker & Son,

99 SPRING STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

3-16

MustBeSold!

30 HORSES,

50 Carriages

—AND—

HARNESS of all kinds.

Now is the time to get a team cheap, as the season is broke and I have no use for them.

Carriages both new and Second-Hand.

New Leather-Top Buggy, Box or Phaeton, only $85.

Pony Team complete, $125.

Call and see the goods I mean to sell

Geo. P. Lawton,

TOURO STREET.

MEN'S

Rubber Boots.

A large shipment just received which I shall sell at very low prices. Call and examine.

T. M. SEABURY.

214 Thames Street.

EYES.

LOOK!

As come the long cool evenings when we sit near the fires over book or work, are we straining our eyes? One of the best helps are those

Crystal Spectacles

—AT—

DENHAM'S,

276 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

Pianos to Rent

FOR THE SEASON.

My stock is nearly all new, and I will rent them for the season at reasonable figures.

JOHN VARS,

172 Thames Street,

Entrance through Carr's Book Store.

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Real Estate.

A few choice building lots north of Gibbs street sure to increase in value soon. Lots from 8 to 25c. per sq. ft.

OFFICE 67 BROADWAY.

KOSCHNY'S

ICE CREAM,

Confectionery,

PASTRY,

of all kinds.

Choice Candies Made Daily

PARTIES AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOWEST RATES.

232 Thames Street. 232

Wind Mill For Sale.

THE WIND GRIST MILL situated on the West Main Road in Middletown, about three miles from Newport. For further particulars, inquire of

JAMES ANTHONY,
on the premises.

Middletown, Sept. 14, 1889.

Closing-Out Sale.

I will close out my entire stock of

Fine Furniture

at a reduced price for the next 30 days, to make room for my fall stock. I will give away to anyone buying $10 worth, a fine picture. Call and see what you want and see that I sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A LOW PRICE.

30 DAYS ONLY.

H. J. JONES,

14 and 18 Mill Street

The Best is the Cheapest.

"The Diamond C"

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

AND

BACON

Are cured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cob Smoked, and are the Best

For Sale at

COGGESHALL'S MARKET,

2 & 4 Washington Square, and 130 Thames Street.

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INCORPORATED 1881.

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ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY.

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MARTIN E. BENNETT,

NEXT CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.

ATTENTION!!!

Is called to the fact that in addition to our large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

We also keep a fine line of samples from GEO. W. SIMMONS & CO., Boston, Mass. And make from measure Overcoats, suits or single garments at a slight advance over ready-made prices, thus giving persons who are hard to fit an opportunity to have goods made to order at very little expense. Try it once. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Refer to our customers. Business constantly increasing.

Miscellaneous.

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CREAMERY

BUTTER

In Tubs of

10, 20 & 35 lbs. each.

For sale by

Sayer Brothers,

233 Thames Street.

W. F. Spingler

begs to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the desirability of the

Morris Fabrics

—FOR—

Interior Decoration,

both on account of the beauty of design and coloring and the durability of dye. They are particularly adapted for resisting the ordinary effects of dampness and salt air.

13, 15, 17 & 19 Franklin St.

NOTICE.

The Board of License Commissioners of the City of Newport, R. I.,

Will be in session until further notice, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., at their office on Mill street, to transact such business as may properly come before them.

HARWOOD E. READ, STEPHEN P. SLOCUM, SAMUEL McADAM, License Commissioners.

2-23

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Tilling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

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A FULL LEATHER TOP,

Side-Bar

—OR—

PHAETON

BUGGY

at lower price than anywhere else in this city.

J. B. BACHELLER or C. H. SEATLE,

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Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to checks at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

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All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

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The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, John C. Pegram and Lyman B. Goff.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President.
EDWARD S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

Profits of Extensive Poultry Raising.

The interest in poultry culture is ever on the increase, and now that many of our farmers are looking around for more profitable work than the production of milk, many of these may turn their attention to poultry raising, and may feel anxious to know whether it will pay them to increase the size of their flocks. That the ordinary amount of poultry kept by the farmers pays better, comparatively, than any other stock on the farm, has been figured out for us time and again. Whether the same amount of profits will be realized by raising poultry on a very extensive scale, is questioned by many, and it is left to most of us to find out where profit ceases and loss begins.

We would certainly caution a novice not to begin with more than fifty hens, and by slowly increasing the number, as his experience grows, he may get to keeping a thousand with the same good results. It has been proved by many that hens will lay more eggs if not allowed to run at large, and if a person will take the necessary care to keep the houses clean and the runs spaded up, and will provide everything for the fowls that they would find were they running at large, they will probably be more profitable if yarded. Where many hundred or thousand fowls were kept, it would be absolutely necessary to provide large runs or yards for them. For breeding stock, however, we should certainly prefer unlimited or a very extended range, where it can be had.

The person who has 500 or 1,000 hens to care for, especially if they are yarded, must expect to give them all his time and attention. A few cows might be kept, as the poultryman will find skim milk and butter milk valuable food for his hens. What our poultryman must give the most attention to, is the production of eggs in the fall. He who succeeds in having a good supply in October, November and December, will not have to go a begging for customers. Poultry and fruit ought to receive some of the farmer's interest, that the dairy has usurped. It is true that the New York market is often overstocked with both fruit and poultry, but our home markets are but scantily supplied with the former, and we have made many unsuccessful attempts to buy fruit when we happened to have none of our own.

Fresh eggs are always scarce in the fall months, and the farmer who learns to manage his flocks so as to get eggs at that time of the year, will not have to complain of small profits.

Dressed poultry must be of good quality and fine appearance, and the man who ships this kind to the market will soon win a reputation, and will have no trouble in finding a customer.

Where more than 50 or 100 hens are kept it is absolutely necessary to divide them into different flocks, and if you can arrange it so as to have no more than 25 in one yard it will be to your advantage. By so doing there will be less danger of some fowls getting too much and others too little food, and you will be able to keep a record, if not of each individual hen, at least of the different pens, and can select the most profitable ones for your breeding stock.

We heartily recommend the poultry business to all who are willing and able to give their fowls all the care and attention they require, but it is business that must be learned just as every other work, and the only safe road to success is to travel slowly and surely. One year's experience is not enough to teach you all there is to be learned.—Orange County Farmer.

Preparing for Spring Crops.

As soon as the ground freezes an inch or more in depth, says the Cultivator, all the crops which are to remain over winter for spring use should be covered with manure or mulch to protect them from frequent freezing and thawing. Such crops as small fruits, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries, spinach and rhubarb, especially need this covering. For all these, excepting the strawberries, the best thing is a coating of strawy manure, which will fertilize at the same time. But the manure is apt to contain too many weed seeds to be profitably used upon strawberries, as it makes hoeing necessary after the plants have bloomed, to the injury of the fruit, especially in an old bed. The spinach will be ready to cut out, if on good land, before the weeds are large enough to do much injury, while the others will be easily kept clean.

The best covering for strawberries, and a very good covering for the other crops, will be found in evergreen boughs, with an addition of such other dry leaves as may be necessary to fully protect the plants. Even if a spot should chance to be covered with ice at any time in the winter, the limbs projecting above the ice will serve to let air enter beneath it, and thus prevent the winter-killing. Cornstalks will serve instead of the boughs, but, if properly handled, they are too valuable as fodder to be used for that purpose. The next best thing is straw and salt hay, where they can be procured cheaply enough. The coarse hay or sedge is better than fine hay. Where either of these are used instead of manure and the crop has not been heavily manured in the summer, artificial fertilizers should be put on as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Asparagus can be manured now with much advantage to the spring crop, but as the fertility is the thing needed, and not protection from frost, it is better to use fine manure than coarse, strawy manure.

Fall Plowing and Manuring.

As opportunity offers, manure should be drawn out upon mowing lands, and spread as a top-dressing, or put upon sward land that is to be plowed in the spring for cultivation. The rains and thaws between this time and spring will carry all the valuable elements it contains into the soil, and pulverizes the large lumps so that all will become available. Late fall plowing of fields, where the grub worm or other insects are very numerous, will bring many of them to the surface, where they will be caught by birds, which are now hungry for insect food, or they will be killed by freezing before they can bury themselves again. It is not a good plan to plow under manure at this season upon land that is intended for early cultivation in the spring, as it usually freezes to a greater depth than it would if undisturbed, and does not thaw out as quickly in the spring. Such land should have been plowed two months ago, or should now be left until spring. But where the crop is to be such that it will thrive as well with the manure upon the surface as it would if plowed under, the land may be plowed now, and the manure spread at any time during the winter or in the spring.—[American Cultivator.

Household Hints.

To take iron rust out of white goods. Pour a teacupful of boiling water; stretch the goods tightly across the top of it; then pour on a little of the solution of oxalic acid dissolved in water, and rub it with the edge of a teaspoon or anything. If it does not come out at once, dip it down into the hot water and rub it again.

Shrunken, half-worn bed-blankets or comforts, past using on a bed, make good pads to put under a stair carpet. They will answer the purpose just as well as the boughten pads, and be a great saving in the wear of the stair carpet.

Painting the kitchen walls enables one to wash them off, and in general tends to a neat appearance. The paint should be good oil paint, applied as for out-door work, first sizing the surface to be coated with a solution of one-half pound of glue to a gallon of water.

Clothespins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

Apples will not freeze if covered with linen cloth, nor a pie or custard burn if in the oven with a dish of water.

Never wash cups, plates, spoons and knives used in the sickroom with those of the family. Scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been spread in this way. Do not eat in the sick person's room, or partake of anything that has stood there.

A remedy for burns is a paste of baking soda and water. Take a wet cloth, cover with the paste and bind over the burn. Should the paste become dry, wet it from the outside.

Never put potatoes on the table in a covered dish. They will reabsorb their own moisture and become soggy.

A ring or two of onion added to tomatoes when they are put on to stew improves the flavor to some tastes.

To arrest hiccough, close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are taken.

Coughs may be much alleviated and dry throats cured by glycerine and lemon juice taken at night. The glycerine should be diluted.

White merino underclothing, when past wearing, makes excellent wash-rags and cleaning-cloths, and nothing makes better holders for either ironing or use about the stove than cast-off woollen hosiery covered with thick drilling. It is a good plan to make the covers for iron-holders of white drilling in the form of a bag, then they can be slipped off and washed when soiled.

Recipes for the Table.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD—One and one-half pounds flour, one pound sugar, three-fourths pound of butter, five eggs, ginger and a little saleratus; spread on thin sheets and roll thin.

JUMBLES—Six cups flour, three of sugar, one-half of butter, four eggs, teaspoon saleratus dissolved in a cup of milk; drop on tins with a spoon, sprinkle with sugar and bake quickly.

NEWPORT TEA CAKE—One cup sugar, one-half cup melted butter, 1½ of milk, 2 spoons cream of tartar, one of soda and flour to make a stiff batter; mix the soda and cream of tartar with the flour; bake twenty minutes.

POTATO CAKES—Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter into two pounds of mashed potatoes; add two pounds of flour, a little salt, and milk enough to make a stiff batter; add half a cupful of yeast; set the mixture to rise, and when light bake in cakes the size of muffins. Serve hot and buttered.

HOT CREAM SAUCE—Dissolve a teaspoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, and stir it into a pint of hot milk, continuing to stir until the milk boils, and adding to it half a cupful of butter and a cupful of fine sugar. The sauce will be the better for being stirred quickly with an egg-whip until it is done.

CLAM SOUP—Chop 1 quart clams, add 1 quart white stock, simmer an hour. Cut a small onion fine and fry in three tablespoonfuls of butter until yellow. Then add two tablespoonfuls of flour to the clams. Add also 1 bay leaf, 1 sprig of parsley, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 saltspoonful of pepper. Simmer ten minutes, then rub through a sieve, add 1 pint of milk and a pint of cream and serve.

FRIED OYSTERS AND SCALLOPS—Wash and drain the oysters and scallops. Dry on a cloth. Season with salt and pepper. Roll in crumbs, then in egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot lard. Drain on paper.

Wash the oysters thoroughly. Put the water into the dish with the oysters, using a quart of water to a cup of the shell fish, shake them around and then put them into a strainer and let the water run through which washes them. Run the fork around among the oysters and discover all bits of shell and remove. Some take the oysters one by one in their hands but that is not the nicer way. Place them on a towel and season on one side, then turn and season on the other. Sometimes two or three scallops can be used for one oyster. Use the same quantity of water for scallops and oysters. To fry oysters it is well to season crumbs with a little salt and pepper. The fat to fry oysters should be hot enough to brown a bit of bread while counting forty. Drain on brown paper and serve.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES—One cup cold boiled rice, add one cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, the yolk of two eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of butter melted, three-fourths cup of flour, then the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Fry on a hot griddle.

SPANISH SAUCE—Melt 3 tablespoonfuls butter, add 3 tablespoonfuls chopped onion, 1 tablespoonful of carrot, 1 of celery, 1 bay leaf, 1 sprig parsley, 2 cloves, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful pepper. Cook 10 minutes, add 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and brown and pour on slowly 1 pint of stock. Simmer 10 minutes. Strain and serve.

ROLY POLY PUDDING—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light. Add 1 cup sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Then add the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, and 1 cup of flour with 1 teaspoon baking powder mixed with it. Pour into a buttered pan and bake about 20 minutes. When done, remove from the pan, cover with finely-chopped fruit and roll up. Serve with sauce.

CHOCOLATE—Put a quart of milk in a double boiler. Moisten two ounces of cocoa and a tablespoonful of rice flour, with a little cold milk, then stir it into the scalding milk, stir continually until thickens, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Then with an egg beater or whisk beat rapidly over the fire until light and smooth. Serve with whipped cream.

LEMON SAUCE—One tea-cup sugar, one-half teacup butter, one tablespoonful flour, all well mixed together. Add also the grated rind of a lemon and a pint of boiling water. Boil five minutes. When ready to serve squeeze into the sauce the juice of one lemon.

CORN BREAD—Two cups Indian meal, one cup wheat flour, one cup sour milk, one cup sweet milk, one egg, half-cup molasses, half-cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Mix up quickly; bake soon. If you have not sour milk put in the sweet instead.

STEWED PIGEONS—Clean, wash, stuff and tie them in shape. Lay them in a saucepan close together on their backs. Cover them with boiling water. Lay a few slices of bacon over the tops of the pigeons. Stew them gently until tender, about one hour. Then season with butter, salt, pepper, and a little summer savory, also minced parsley, if you like. Dish the pigeons, thicken the gravy with a little flour, boil up once and pour over the birds. The bacon may be omitted. Some add a little minced carrot and onion. Line the platter with buttered toast, if you like, or serve the pigeons on a bed of rice. This is the best way to cook pigeons which are not very young.

RUSK—Melt one-half pound butter and mix two-thirds of a pint of milk, flour to make a thick batter; add three tablespoonfuls of yeast and set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light beat two eggs with one-half pound of rolled sugar, work into the batter with the hand, add one teaspoonful salt, cinnamon, and flour enough to make them sufficiently stiff to mold into cakes the size you make biscuit; lay them on flat buttered tins; let them remain until of a spongy lightness before baking. They will bake in about fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

Household Fancy Work.

DESIGN FOR OUTLINE EMBROIDERY.

Bolting cloth is a strong silk grenadine, and many very beautiful articles can be made of it.

Outline embroidery with etching silks is especially suitable, and designs of forget-me-nots, harebells, or instead of flowers some conventional design in different colors, is pretty, such as blue, olive, pink and gold.

The arrangement of color for the design given is gold for the circle, blue for the rays within it, pink and olive for the stitches outside the circles, alternating the colors in these.

Tidies of bolting-cloth are delicate and pretty, and a very beautiful toilet set can be made of it, using the design just described.

When the embroidery is finished, the material is lined with color, which gives it the appearance of the daintiest of brocades.

The edges of both the toilet table and the pincushion should be trimmed with lace, and bows of satin ribbon should be placed at the corners.

Sachets, glove or cravat cases are all very beautiful covered with the bolting cloth, lined with colored or else white silk or satin, as one may fancy.

Designs for flowers can also be prettily arranged on disks. For instance, harebells are appropriate. The flowers are, of course, blue, the leaves and stems olive, the outline of the disk either pink or gold, in each case embroidering the flowers and foliage with their own color, and the disk with one that harmonizes prettily. The effect is also very pleasing when the disks are painted with water colors, to give a tinted background to the embroidered design. To do this, mix the paint with gum arabic water, and place a blotter underneath the cloth, to absorb the moisture when applying the color.

APPLE-LEAF LACE.

Cast on 30 stitches, knit across.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 7, over twice, purl 2 together.

2d row—Put the needle under the thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 9, purl 1, knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 5, knit 2, purl 6.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 2, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

4th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 11, purl 5, knit 2, purl 7, knit 2, purl 6.

5th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, knit 3, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

6th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 8, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 9, knit 2, purl 6.

7th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 4, over, knit 1, over, knit 4, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

8th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 13, purl 5, knit 2, purl 11, knit 2, purl 6.

9th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 11, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

10th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 8, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 11, knit 2, purl 6.

11th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, turn the one slipped over the one knit, knit 7, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit rest plain except 2, purl 2 together.

12th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together knit 16, purl 5, knit 2, purl 9, knit 2, purl 6.

13th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, turn slip over knit stitch, knit 5, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

14th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 9, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 7, knit 2, purl 6.

15th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, turn slip over knit stitch, knit 3, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

16th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 20, purl 5, knit 2, purl 5, knit 2, purl 6.

17th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, turn slip over knit stitch, knit 1, narrow, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

18th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit 11, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl e, knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 3, knit 2, purl 6.

19th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, purl 2, knit 3 together, purl 2, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, rest plain except 2, over twice, purl 2 together.

20th row—Put needle under thread, over twice, purl 2 together, knit until there are 29 stitches on the left needle, turn all the stitches on the right needle, over 1, knit 13, purl 5, knit 5, purl 6.

Purl means knit backward; purl 2 together means narrow backward.

Eugenie's Sad Old Age.

The ex-Empress Eugénie, once the gay and dazzling sovereign lady toward whom the eyes of all Europe were turned, is said to be more than usually infirm this season, and spends a great portion of her time in silence and meditation, whether she is lodged in her own home or is visiting at the mansion of some friend. When her fits of gloom come on she is capable of remaining sleepless, speechless, without eating, drinking or noticing any one around her for twenty-four hours at a time. Persuasion and persistent attempts to bring her to a sense of her surroundings only make her case worse. It is as if she were communing with the dread phantoms of her past, and as if they held her attention to the exclusion of all other things in the universe. When the fit is over it may be succeeded by one of devotion, such as only Spanish women can go through—devotion which seems to leave the very soul prostrate. The remnants of her wardrobe, which was allowed to remove from Paris in 1870 and 1877, produced much of the fortune on which she lives to-day and the money which she expended on the splendid imperial mausoleum. Of furs alone, at the time of the Empire's downfall, she had $120,000 worth deposited with the crown fur-keeper, and others worth as much more with intimate friends. It has been estimated that the Empress Eugénie possessed at the time of the Empire's greatest grandeur $800,000 worth of furs.—[Paris letter in Philadelphia News.

Marvels of Modern Building.

The marvels of modern building seem to be without end. The contractors take hold of a five or six story structure of brick, stone and mortar, push it up, lower it, change its entire character, and remodel it without apparently disturbing the lines of safety or utility. Apparently nothing baffles the modern builder. They are at present blasting away on the foundation of a big Broadway hotel as though there was no such thing as a mountain of brick, marble and iron towering above them. Why the blasting was not done beforehand is one of those mysteries that only a builder can solve. In a similar way on Fifth avenue, notably on the corner of Thirty-seventh street, the entire lower floors of former residences are moved bodily away, while the upper structure is left standing on upright beams. Then shops are built under the upper portion of the houses, and a few more monuments of the advance of trade are completed. Many a layman stands for an hour before such buildings and wonders how it is all done. The occasional collapse of a Buddensiek tenement is the only indication of the liability to human error among the builders of New York.—[The Brickmaker.

Ferguson—You seem to have a bad cold?

McCusick—Yes. Got it in the theatre last night.

"Did you have a seat near the door?"

"No. I sat next to a woman with a big diamond ring on her finger, and in order that everybody should see it sparkle she fanned herself so much that I had to put on my overcoat. It's a miracle that I have not got pneumonia."

Three hundred and eighty-five crows were counted on two trees in a cornfield near Banesville, O., recently.

For Fall Seeding Down.

HERD'S GRASS,

CLEAN RED TOP

and CLOVER.

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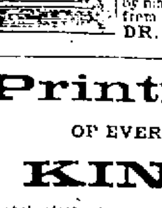

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Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months.

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For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as it ever was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.
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I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case. L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

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The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

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Cure Begins from First Application, and is Rapid, Radical and Permanent.

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and other dangerous symptoms. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal* administration, rarely fails; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price $1.00. Sold everywhere.

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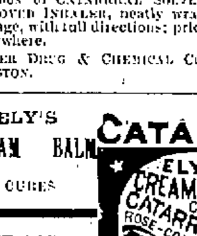

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Do you suffer with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

Scientific Miscellany.

An electric launch in England recently made sixty miles without recharging the accumulator.

An expert can now "reduce a barrel of spirit to six ounces of powder," as easily as they condense milk.

To add to our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism it is suggested that regular magnetic observatories be established at Cape of Good Hope and in South America.

When butter and oleo are compared our scientific men agree that oleo is much more indigestible on account of the relative insolubility of the animal fats of which it is made.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the arsenites are effective against the codlin moth; that in their use there is no danger to the fruit of the tree upon which they are used.

In experiments on the solubility of glass in water plumbiferous flint glass was found to be the least soluble, and the relative resistance of glasses was different toward hot and cold water.

The results of recent experiments in the Mediterranean Sea, showing how far daylight will penetrate the water were found with gelatine-bromide plates. The greatest depth was 1,518 feet, or 327 feet short of the limit assigned some years ago.

Thomas A. Edison asserts that there is no insulation which will make an electric wire safe, either above or below ground. He says that high-tension underground wires will burn out the tubes and may force dangerous currents into houses and manholes.

The new artificial silk made of cotton or the sulphited pulp of young wood treated with nitric acid and then dissolved in a mixture of ether and alcohol, is said to have a density, breaking strength and elasticity that compares very favorably with natural silk, while surpassing it in lustre.

The latest improvement in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent lamps consists in heating them to a high temperature by burning fluid fuel in a suitable furnace, and at the conclusion of the operation raising the temperature to a still higher degree for a short period by the introduction of a blast of oxygen.

Some interesting information comes from France in relation to trout raised at the agricultural station of Champ de'l Air. The peculiarity of the experiment was keeping the ova in complete darkness during the time of incubation, which occupied 160 days, the temperature of the water being kept at 4.5° centigrade. The beneficial results of this prolonged incubation were found to be more vigorous young fish and few or no monstrosities.

The whole of the sewage of Paris will soon be used for the purpose of market gardening. Genneviller now absorbs and purifies a third of the Paris sewage water. Achères and Mery will soon utilize the rest.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Pound it until fine and put in an empty clean pepper box with perforated top, then you can easily sift it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member; dampen it with cold water once now and then. It will prevent inflamation and soreness.

A monster wheel, said to be the largest in the world, has been built at Scranton, Penn., for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. It is fifty-four feet in diameter and weighs 200 tons. It will be used for lifting and discharging the "tailings" or waste of the mine into the lake. It is capable of lifting sufficient sand every twenty-four hours to cover an acre of land a foot deep.

An invention is said to have been patented in New Zealand and in other colonies, which, if it does all that is claimed for it will revolutionize the settlement of bush lands. It is a composition which, when trees are inoculated with it, mingles itself with the sap and circulates through every branch and leaf, utterly destroying the life and rendering the standing tree in three months' time dead and rotten, and so highly inflammable that when fired it burns away literally root and branch.

Cooking greatly alters the chemical composition, the mechanical condition, and, in consequence, the flavor, the digestibility and the nutritive value of foods. To illustrate: Meat in its raw condition would present mechanical difficulties, the digestive fluids permeating it less completely; an obstacle, however, of far greater magnitude in the case of most vegetable foods. By cooking, certain chemical compounds are replaced by others, while some may be wholly removed. As a rule, boiling is not a good form of preparing meat, because it withdraws not only salts of importance, but proteids and the extractives—nitrogenous and other. Beef tea is valuable chiefly because of these extractives, though it also contains a little gelatin, albumin and fats. Salt meat furnishes less nutriment, a large part having been removed by the brine; notwithstanding, all persons at times, and some frequently, find such food highly beneficial, the effect being doubtless not confined to the alimentary tract. Meat, according to the heat employed, may be so cooked as to retain the greater part of its juices within it or the reverse. With a high temperature (65° to 70° C.) the outside in roasting may be so quickly hardened as to retain the juices.—From "Digestion and Related Functions," by Wesley Mills, M. D.

"Say, William" said his young wife, who writes for the papers; "my correspondence has grown so voluminous that I have resolved to employ a type-writer." "An excellent idea, Julia," said her husband. There was a very pretty girl down at our office this morning seeking employment as a type-writer, and I have no doubt she would suit—" "But," interrupted his wife, "I have already engaged a comely young man for the position. I think a young man is more expert than a young woman—don't you?" "No—er—that is, yes, of course." But the tone in which it was said showed that his reply was not in accord with his thoughts.—N. Y. Ledger.

What Sort of a Man is Crispi?

Signor Crispi relates the following anecdote: "During my first interview with Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruhe, the Chancellor caused two enormous glasses of beer to be brought and invited me to drink the one placed before me. I protested that I drank only water, whereat the Prince seemed astonished beyond measure, but said nothing. But when he emptied his own glass he slowly drank the one which had been intended for me. Shortly afterward two large pipes filled with tobacco were brought. The Prince lit his own and handed the other to me. 'Your Highness,' I observed, 'many thanks, but I do not smoke.' 'What!' exclaimed Bismarck, rather impatiently, 'You don't drink and you don't smoke! What sort of a man are you, then?' "

Debts and their Payment.

Honest people do not differ in opinion as to the moral necessity of paying their money obligations. They do not, except from dire necessity, enter into any obligation or debt without they see their way clearly to its discharge, and whether the law holds them to it or not, they pay it, sometimes at the sacrifice of much personal comfort. Dishonest people of all grades—ranging from those who intentionally cheat to those who, without premeditated purposes, take advantage of any defect in the law or their contracts—are neither so reluctant about entering into debt nor so desirous of discharging their obligations. But the majority of people are honest; they do not rest easily under debt, and they make every effort to clear themselves. But even these sometimes get confused ideas where the debt they owe is not the ordinary grocer's bill, or tailor's bill, but some kind of social or other obligation just as binding morally, though without law to compel its payment. They will accept favors which they cannot hope to return, though they would not borrow money under the same conditions. They will rest easily under obligations to their friends, though they could not bear to owe these same friends money.

The way to get a clear guide as to the proper course of action in such matters is to make an analagous case in money affairs. The instincts of an honest man will tell him how to act if he can only get a right view of the transaction. The man who is continually borrowing from his friend or neighbor books, papers, or anything else, with no means of making an equivalent return, is relatively in the same position as the impecunious borrower of small loans, who, though he may ultimately repay them, is never in a position to return the favor. The man who accepts gifts for which he has no claim in service or friendship, and which he cannot return in kind is like the pauper who takes unearned fees.

There are many honest and worthy men who would scorn to be beggars or borrowers of money, who, nevertheless, put themselves in position of debtors to others for all kinds of things save money simply because they do not see clearly the nature of these obligations. Their safest moral guide is to consider just as carefully all kinds of obligations into which they may be invited to enter as they would the temptation to go into debt for articles purchased or money borrowed. That would serve as a check against the bad habit of incurring social debts without the ability to discharge them.

But when the obligation had been for any reason incurred it should still be treated like a money debt and discharged as soon as possible. That is the only way to retain one's manly independence.

The picture of the money debtor passing through back streets to avoid his creditors and sneaking into doorways and alleys that he may avoid being seen is a melancholy one, but it has its parallel in superior circles, where the politician or business man has allowed himself to be put under obligations of other kinds that restrict his independence and make him anxious to avoid those to whom he is indebted for favors not legitimately due to him.

No such embarrassments are likely to arise in the relations between close friends, for friendship establishes a bond of brotherhood which does not recognize obligations as debts to be paid. But they are quite common in the relations of business and social acquaintances, and come unforeseen to those who do not keep clearly in mind that a favor accepted from one upon whom there is no claim carries with it an obligation as real as a money debt, and one that, like a money debt, ought to be promptly paid. There are scheming men, particularly among politicians, who artfully employ this sense of obligation to increase their power and influence. They force their favors upon those whom they want to control, avoid or resist payment in kind, and thus keep up the sense of obligation until they can collect the debt with usurious interest. To avoid such schemers, to escape the moral bankruptcy that follows the debtor unable to pay, it is necessary not only as to money matters, but as to obligations of every kind, to keep well within the limit of solvency. It is not necessary that all the relations of life should be reduced to a commercial basis, but except between loving relatives and close friends no obligations should be accepted that cannot be readily discharged in kind, and the debt should be paid as punctually and fully as a note of hand.—[Baltimore Sun.

Blaine and Conkling.

If men could mingle chivalry with their intellectual resentments and partisan encounters they would now recognize Mr. Blaine as a man rather under their size. Though most of our successful public men have had to encounter what Shakespeare calls a sea of troubles, Blaine has had a ferocity of persecution entirely out of proportion to his deserts. After the death of Conkling there seemed to be no organic center of that hatred, which is clear proof that it was Conkling who stirred up nearly all the warfare against Blaine. Yet Conkling died, it is believed, with three-quarters of a million of dollars of property and money. After losing the Presidency, Mr. Conkling completely abandoned public life to make money. Blaine, with more longevity, did not grow weary of the public pursuit after he had been beaten for President. His heart was always more cheerful in the public avocation than Mr. Conkling's. It was the State of New York which beat Mr. Blaine, and it was the dying animosity of Conkling's influence which turned the scale. In the ensuing campaign, though deprived of all political office and patronage, Mr. Blaine set the note of the campaign, elected the President, and resumed that office of which he had been so unjustly deprived upon the death of President Garfield. Ten years hence all the points which were ever made against Mr. Blaine will be so small that Diogenes with a lantern could hardly ascertain them. The same is the case with most of our campaign points made against everybody.—[Gath, in the Enquirer.

I see every now and then an attempt to arouse personal interest in the deplorable walk of native born American girls, and by means of line upon line, and here a little and there a little, to inspire an improvement in their carriage. As yet this unselfish endeavor has amounted to little, as the gait of the average Boston woman is simply abominable. She scuttles, waddles, wobbles, everything, in short, but walks with ease and grace. As an excuse she says the pavements are unequal, their skirts interfere, quite forgetting the trained actress is handicapped in much the same manner, and she manages to cross the stage without difficulty.—Boston Sunday Herald.

Owner of Racing Horse (looking closely at scales)—"Williams, you are a trifle over weight. Can't you lighten yourself a little?" Williams (the jockey)—Got on my lightest suit, sir. Ain't eat a bite to-day, and ave just trimmed my finger nails." Owner—"Well, go and get shaved."

Bits of Information.

Seattle, Wash., has 200 lawyers.

The States contain 3,200,000 square miles.

The postal card was twenty years old on the 1st of this month.

Chicagoans claim that Chicago covers an area of 174 square miles.

A new slot machine returns your nickel if you blow 300 cubic inches.

"Eiffelesque" is a word coined since the great French tower was built.

The head of the Mormon Church is a Connecticut Yankee, eighty-two years old.

The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is 1,260 feet long and 17 feet wide.

Of 9,000,000 Germans living away from Fatherland, 7,000,000 are in this country.

The Argentine Republic has the greatest debt per capita of any nation in the world.

President Johnson issued his proclamation declaring the Civil War ended April 2, 1866.

The gold mined in Australia and neighboring islands in 1888 was valued at £5,504,553.

Canada's production of minerals last year amounted to $10,500,000. The most valuable product was coal.

There are now 65,000 Italians in New York city, and nearly all of them have come within the past ten years.

It is estimated that 20,000 Indians will be entitled to vote at the next Presidential election in the far Western States.

The English language is spreading. Most of the large cities of Europe and many small ones now have their English newspapers.

A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. Mme. Hess of Paris refused 5,600 francs for her "crown of glory," which was about that length.

When petroleum was first discovered in the United States it was bottled and sold for medicinal purposes under the name of rock oil. It was good for rheumatism.

There are altogether about seventeen thousand Arabs in this country, and not 10 per cent of them have a settled home or any other means of support than peddling.

There is a spot in Siberia about thirty miles square where the ground has not thawed out for the last hundred years and where it is frozen to a depth of sixty feet.

There are in this country 400 stock fire insurance companies, about seventy of which have funds exceeding the million-dollar point and do an extended agency business.

The first railway sleeping-car of which there is any authentic information was used on the Cumberland Valley Railroad between Harrisburg and Chambersburg in 1836.

There has been a marked decadence in the use of the French language at Montreal during the last ten years. Formerly it was the prevalent tongue, but now the English predominates.

A magnificent English tree, known as the "Winfarthing oak," which measured 38 feet 7 inches in girth in 1744, has just been remeasured and found to have grown just 17 inches in the interval, 130 years.

If the dam at Cuba, N. Y., behind which is accumulated the water used for flooding canals, should give way, as is threatened, the 50,000,000 tons of water would make a second Johnstown disaster in less than fifteen minutes.

Sixty war vessels were built by the powers of the world last year. No less than 100 were building when the year closed, and a still larger number are under construction now, with Uncle Sam beginning to join in the chorus and taking a leading part.

In Madagascar you can keep house, live well and have three servants for about 70 cents a week. A hired girl would be paralized with astonishment if paid over 6 cents per week, and the washerwoman thinks she has got a soft snap at 3 cents per day.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

Growth of the Business of Preserving Fruits and Meats.

Appert gave the world in 1807 the art of preserving by a simple and inexpensive process fresh articles of animal and vegetable food. His process has made scurvy, that dread scourge of armies and navies, a matter of history. Large cities demand the food products of the world, and, thanks to Appert, they can be had at insignificant cost.

The luxuries of one climate are no longer craved in vain by those who reside in another, whether it be a lone band of explorers stranded on an ice floe in the Arctic Sea or the British Army camped on the burning sands of Africa. Fresh fruit and vegetable are accessible to rich and poor alike every day in the year in any part of the world. The business which he founded in 1812 is still carried on by Chevalier Appert, who is one of the jury of the Paris International Exposition.

Appert spent most of his life "in the pantries, breweries, storehouses and cellars of champagne, as well as in the shops, manufactories and warehouses of confectioners, distillers and grocers, accustomed to superintending such establishments," thereby acquiring much that pertained to the art of preserving.

About 1848 meats and other articles were preserved in tin for shipment to the Pacific Ocean. Just how or where it came about that tin plates came into use for making tin cans in which to preserve food we cannot say. During the Civil War, 1861-65, an enormous demand sprang up for preserved food, and the "tin can" became ubiquitous.

Prior to that time canned goods occupied an insignificant place in the commercial word. To-day they are universally used and canning factories are located in every quarter of the globe, the United States being the great center of production. There are in this country over 1,000 establishments engaged in the preservation of perishable articles of food. These factories have stimulated the production of fruits and vegetables and made possible the profitable cultivation of thousands of square miles that otherwise would have lain dormant; they have helped crowd the plains with cattle; utilized the fish supply of oceans and rivers. They are spread all along the Atlantic Coast, from the rocky, seagirt island of the provinces to the Florida peninsula; along the Gulf of Mexico; amid the orange groves and fruit orchards of California; on the rivers and bays of Alaska; in the far Northwest. About every State and Territory in the Union numbers the putting up of canned goods among its prominent industries.—[American Grocer.

"Conductor, what was that?" asked a nervous old lady, as the wheels of the coach made a little more jar than usual. "We went over a few frogs just then," he replied. "Most likely squashed the poor things, too," she said, with a tremor in her voice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Then he clasped her with emotion,
Drew the maiden to his breast,
Whispered vows of true devotion,
The old, old tale,—you know the rest.
From his circled arms upspringing,
With a tear she turned away,
And her voice with sorrow ringing,
"I shall not see my bridal day."

This dramatic speech broke him up badly; but when she explained that her apprehensions were founded on the fact of an inherited predisposition to consumption in her family, he calmed her fears, bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for her, and she is now the incarnation of health. Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, **or money paid for it will be refunded.**

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs,** and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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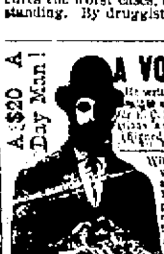
$500 OFFERED

for an incurable case of **Catarrh in the Head** by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

A $20 A Day Man!

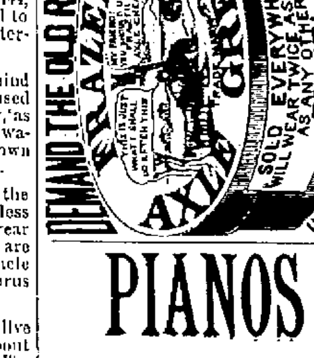


A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. **Read**—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for **$2** each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



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For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER,

CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT

30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST.

CAUGHT!

Your Eye! Those Election

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T. E. Sherman's,

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

HENRY A. THORNDIKE,

TRUCKMAN & EXPRESSMAN.

Best facilities for the careful handling of baggage and freight in large or small quantities.

Several Second Hand

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

J. B. MASON'S,

In the Perry Mill Building, 339 Thames Street.

New Advertisements.

TEBBETTS'
CLOAK STORE,
99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

OUR CLOAKS fit to perfection. That is why we have so big a business.

Connemaras for winter wear, with Jacket and Sleeves, $12, $15, $16.50, $18, $20, $23.50.

Newmarkets at $5, $7.50, $10 to $40. The ones at $7.50 are the balance of several styles that sold for $10.

Plush Jackets, the perfection of style, from $5 to $25.

Misses' Newmarkets in 69 different styles, from $5 to $25.

Plush Cloaks that beat the world for $20 and $25, and one at $35 as handsome as a seal skin.

Children's Cloaks, big bargains, one lot of 50 4-size $2.50, 6-size $2.75, 8-size $3, 10-size $3.25, 12-size $3.50, that would be cheap at twice price.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

VIOLETS
Can be had, fresh picked,
—AT—
WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN
IN OUR
OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S
BLUE and BROWN
Beaver Overcoats
FOR **$10.00,**

Sold elsewhere at $12.50 and are considered cheap at that. And many

Other Styles
Ranging from
$5.00 to $30.00
We are showing the
Largest and Best Selected STOCK OF
OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, AND REEFERS
Ever exhibited in Newport.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,
208-Thames St.-208

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

It is no exaggeration to say that the people at the Methodist church Tuesday evening were delighted. Dr. Bates' graphic description of the scenes he witnessed in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, his humorous recital of personal adventure and his telling hits at foreign customs, and conditions, held the audience till long past the usual time of going home. A large and much diversified collection of souvenirs made an important addition to the lecture. The audience was a good-sized one for Middletown. Should Dr. Bates come this way again it will be larger.

TIVERTON.

A reception and donation party was held at the Stone church parsonage to welcome the Rev. G. Bancroft Cutler as pastor. About one hundred and forty were present, and the time was pleasantly passed with music and conversation. Towards the close of the evening refreshments were served by the ladies and they were gladly participated in by all present.

For a number of years past there has been much talk in the town about opening the creek and thus connecting Nonquit Pond with the Seaconnet river. Formerly the pond was well stocked with oysters and also fish. The talk resolved itself into doing, when on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, thirty-five men, some with teams, entered with ardor into the enterprise, and succeeded in digging a channel from the old creek into the Seaconnet river, a distance of two hundred yards. The channel is 10 feet wide. The work is still in progress.

The following business was transacted by the Town Council at the Town Hall Monday, November 1:

Notice ordered on petition of Thos. E. Negus and others for appointment of administrator on the estate of Phebe Negus.

George L. Church ordered to give bond for $1500 with sureties satisfactory to clerk, to sell real estate of his ward.

Patrick Timlin appointed assistant to Charles A. Hambly to complain of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors.

Names drawn as jurors to the Court of Common Pleas were as follows:—Grand—Benjamin F. Hicks, Joseph Church, Jr., C. S. Matthew, C. Durfee, Petit—Charles T. Kenny, Thomas Jackson.

A large fire broke out in the Bourne Mill Monday, which came near making terrible havoc with the mill. The help set to work with a will, with hose pipes and buckets and they succeeded in putting the fire out just as the Fall River Fire Company reached the spot. A great deal more damage was done by water than by fire, through want of thought in not stopping the machinery, as the belts became conductors of the water into every part of the mill. During the panic James Lee, one of the help, met with a painful accident. His forehead was cut, by some one throwing a brick in at one of the windows.

LITTLE COMPTON.

The following business was transacted at the Town Hall, a full board present:

On the petition of William R. K. Sisson that the first account of Martha Dyer may be examined and allowed.

Jurors drawn for the November term of the Court of Common Pleas:—Grand—Benjamin F. Wilbor, N. C. Peckham, Benjamin F. Simmons. Petit—Frank E. Manchester.

Bills allowed:—Gideon M. Wordell, $39; James A. Wordell, $12; Charles A. Wordell, $12; Oliver Wilbur, $12; David Wilbur, $9.40; Thomas Briggs, $31.85; Cornelius King, $8; George Cook, $63.00; William Athington, $14.20; James A. Macomber, $3.80; Isaac Cook, $53.25; Total, $180.16.

New England Items.

RHODE ISLAND.

According to the annual reports of the condition of the Woonsocket Hospital, that institution is doing good work. It is in need of additional accommodations for the sick, which will soon be secured. The working fund now amounts to $91,000.

Hon. Rowland Hazard, of Peace Dale, has been elected a trustee of the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., to succeed the late Hon. Horace Fairbanks. The corporation has charge of the Andover Theological Seminary, as well as of the Academy.

United States Engineers have been examining the feasibility of entering Point Judith pond from the sea, thus forming a harbor for coastwise vessels. It is understood that they are not favorable to the scheme, because of the expense involved in cutting through ledges of rock. The State Harbor Commissioners are still hopeful, thinking that some other means may be found to accomplish the same result.

CONNECTICUT.

Rev. William H. Holman, J. A. Wakeman, and C. O. Jellif of Southport, strong advocates of the temperance cause, were hanged in effigy a few days ago, while a large mob gathered to emphasize the insult by their remarks. The clergyman and his associates had recently circulated a petition asking the County Commissioners to refuse to grant a license in the town.

A new teacher in a Middletown school has instituted a new code of discipline, which deserves the attention of the State Humane Society. She punished an unruly boy by placing cayenne pepper on his tongue; but her favorite chastisement was to shut the boys up in the closet and turn on the steam. A boy named Basile is said to have been made dumb by this treatment.

MAINE.

Marshall Jordan's store in Harrison was robbed of $100 in money and goods a few nights ago.

Charles Linscott is rebuilding his butter tub and kit factory at Brownfield that was burned last summer.

Col. Charles G. C. Thornton of Boston, a grandson of the late Marshal Thornton, in whose honor Thornton Academy, Saco, was named, is seen to donate a bell to be hung in the tower of the new building.

A Belfast man who moved to Springfield, Me., last spring, writes home that a farmer out there can't make a net profit of over $1.00 per ton on his hay and three cents a bushel on his oats, and that everything runs in the same proportion. He advises the farmers of Waldo county not to go West in the hope of finding a bonanza. He says that 50 acres of well tilled land in Waldo county is better than 160 acres out West.

The entire catch of mackerel this season in vessels from Portland is 14,471 barrels. Last season the fleet had secured 36,049.

A Colorado railroad's passes are made of silver.

A TRIP OVER THE ISLAND.

Mr. Buffum Reviewed—More Sights and Scenes by the Way.

To the Editor of the Newport Mercury—

Dear Sir: I have read the article "A drive over the Island" by David Buffum, but it seems to me to be incomplete. When people pass through a place they like to "see it all" and not have part of it left out. When Mr. Buffum left the Two Mile Corner he was so busy looking at the grass land that he failed to notice "Southwick's Grove" just off the west main road and near the residence of Mr. Henry Wilson. How many children are there in Newport who haven't at some time or other been there to a picnic? At one time it was the only available place to be had for a large party to go to for a picnic, clam-bake, or a dancing party. Here the late Christopher Southwick built him a house "round as an apple" if not "deep as a cup." When asked once why he built the house that particular shape he said the spirits came and guided him, that he had no idea how it was going to look when he began it. I think if your friends had driven out and not seen Southwick's Grove they would have been "mad as a march hare" for it is certainly one of the most delightful, romantic spots on the Island. If Mr. Buffum's "dainty dude friends" wish to go on another picnic let me recommend them to lunch at "Southwicks." It is ever so much nicer than eating lunch off the ground amid spiders and worms at Lawton's Valley. But we have wasted too much time and must jog along. In a few minutes we come to a pretty little church on our right. That is Holy Cross chapel, built at the expense of, and maintained for a number of years by the Rev. Mr. Gilliat, father of the Rev. Dr. Chas. G. Gilliat, who used to walk out from Newport time and again, hold services and Sunday school, and walk home through mud, rain, snow or whatever the weather was. How many of our clergy would undertake to do that now?

Then we come to the Prescott Place which he calls (the house I mean) "a bald headed looking structure," it stands on ground considerably higher than the roadway which makes it look very high, but it is antique and as antique furniture is all the style why not antique houses? It is in excellent repair. Next we come to an old house on the right, I suppose he did not think it worth noticing. He mentions Capt. Hicks Cornell, but passes by his bosom friend, Capt. Enos Gibbs and family. Whoever heard Hicks Cornell's name mentioned without Enos Gibbs or vice versa?

But I am wandering from my subject. I find from papers in my possession that Enos Gibbs was elected by the General Assembly, Lieutenant of the Second Co. of Infantry in the town of Portsmouth, which certificate is duly signed by Arthur Fenner, esquire, Governor, and Samuel Eddy sec., dated July 1st, 1805. I doubt if Enos Gibbs gave any such orders as "*Haw about*" or "*Gee Up*" to his company, but we are dealing with facts not fancies. Now a word about Mrs. Gibbs, the widow of said Enos. She was one of the *oldest inhabitants*, having passed her one hundredth birthday some time before she departed this life, and had our friend Buffum called on her a few years before she died he might have gained considerable information on which no doubts would rest, for the old lady's mind was clear, almost to the hour of her death, and she loved to talk of days past and gone. Now we will pass along. He never mentioned that after you crossed the brook at Lawton's Valley, you see on your left a sign reading "Town's Farm, second house." Here Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Huling reside, and 'tis said Mrs. Huling takes excellent care of the unfortunate people under her care. But drive 'er on, carter, for we have many miles to travel yet. Now we come to the Orient farm. Well, the view is extended, but not finer than you will find in a score of places on your drive. While passing the Newtown Village and reading the signs of R. T. Fuller and Joseph G. Dennis, he fails to notice a dwelling house which stands close to the road with some fine shade trees around it. This is the residence of Mr. George N. Dennis, a member of the Hon. Town Council of Portsmouth. Mr. Dennis will tell you that in this house once Lafayette was quartered at the time of the Revolution, and I don't doubt it, it being so near Butt's Hill (Fort Hill I think Buffum calls it. "But will not a rose, &c." What's in a name.) Now, in reading the article in question, I am led to suppose that since the late John Hedley departed, Newtown has only one store, that is the one he makes a pun over, "C. C. & C. E. C's." but such is not the case. We have the post office, kept by our genial friend, L. D. Tallman, Esq., a Democrat of the old style, "*Bred in the Wood*," who, in addition to sending the mail, will gladly sell you nice cool soda water and other summer drinks, if it's in the warm weather you call; also he keeps a supply of confectionery, cigars and tobacco and fancy articles. Then there is John T. Gardner, who keeps a meat market, George Wyatt who runs a store in connection with his retail bread cart, N. R. Read's meat market, and the grocery store of A. G. Manchester. On our right just beside Chase's store (and by the way the Chase boys' names are, Constance C. and Charles E., nothing strange in that is there?) that large white building is the Methodist Episcopal church, over which the Rev. B. F. Simon is stationed. Just a short distance farther is St. Paul's Episcopal church, which stands on the left, a wooden building, painted brown; Rev. J. Sturgis Pence is the rector here. By the way, Newtown boasts of a lodge of A. F. & A. M., who own the hall they occupy, and also there is a lodge of I. O. of O. F., which lease the upper story of A. G. Manchester's building. Then we pass the Town Hall, a neat little white building standing on land of Philip B. Chase, who has held the office of town clerk ever since the late Richard Sherman resigned, which was many, many years ago; but he isn't the oldest inhabitant, oh no! for his father-in-law, Wm. Earl Cook, and wife, make it their home with Mr. and Mrs. Chase, and they are older. Mr. Cook is 91 years old and his wife 89. Mr. Cook was, until recently, able to do a good job in the blacksmith shop which stands in the rear of Mr. Chase's house, that being his line of business.

When we reach the top of Quaker Hill just please stop and turn your face to the north, and if the view from this hill isn't superb then I am mistaken.—On the right you see Tiverton and the village about Stone Bridge, farther back Fall River looms up. Then you see Mount Hope, with Mount Hope Bay dotted with steamers, sail boats and what not. A little to the left you see Bristol, R. I., then farther left Providence, Rocky Point, &c., and below you at your very feet, it seems almost, is the country you have passed through. The old Sherman house I have nothing to say about excepting it is Gambrel roofed and I saw the upper pitch was gone the next day after the gale on Sept. 8th, 1889, and it was said it was blown off, but I can't say. After passing more comfortable farm houses owned and occupied by well-to-do farmers, we come to Mint Water brook. I guess the reason our friend Buffum was silent about that brook was because he is not a Prohibitionist. Why, this brook is known all over the island; people are directed to keep this road until you pass "Mint Water brook" and then turn and so forth. Here lived and died more of our old people, "Elder Sisson" and his wife "Aunt Margret." Uncle William, as he was familiarly called, was 91 years old when he died and his wife was 97 years. They had a host of friends on the island and oft who loved to call and see them and hear Aunt Margaret talk of old times and the changes that there had been since she came to live on Rhode Island. Now we come to the Glen road and will turn down it and visit the Glen. I suppose the reason Mr. Buffum did not call was because the present owner, Henry A. C. Taylor, of New York, dislikes to have people roaming through his estate without permission. Here you will find a very picturesque place, none like it in this part of the world. Since it came into the possession of Mr. Taylor he has laid out a great deal of money in repairing and building. Just now he is having put up a farm barn 40x100 feet, finished inside with hard pine. There are five cisterns also being finished by the side of it, three for catching rain water and two for the slops from the barn. The stone work is laid in Portland cement and the floors are to be all concreted. Mr. Taylor has also recently purchased the Stanton Farm and some land formerly owned by Henry Bull, which gives him about a mile of shore front. Here on the Stanton farm, which is also under the care of Mr. Abner S. Main, is a herd of Guernseys, lately imported, 10 cows, a bull and 3 young calves. They attract a great deal of attention, and it is said Mr. Taylor is very proud of them. On returning to the main road we soon pass the Christian Church, and if it is a clear day stop in front of it and take in the scenery. Nearly opposite is Tiverton Four Corners, farther down, Little Compton Commons, and Seaconnet Point with the light house perched on Little Cormorant Rock. Over beyond Little Compton is plainly seen the white sand banks at Gay Head, and not beyond Seaconnet is the broad Atlantic Ocean with steamers and sailing crafts of all sizes. Talk about scenery, well just go and look and be convinced. As we drive on towards Newport that is the Vanderbilt farm on your right. After buying the farm of August Belmont, called Oakland farm, he bought the Tea House estate and sold the building and leveled off the ground until it is hard work to locate the spot where the old Tea House once stood. Mr. Vanderbilt also purchased about 10 acres of Fillmore Coggeshall, without buildings (it was formerly a part of Miss Gibbs' farm, called Oakland) which gives him a road front of about a mile. Here you had better stop and look at the farm barn, which is a very odd shaped affair outside, but inside it is fine, finished in hard pine with concrete floors which are washed down daily; it is a pleasure to go through it. Mr. John Allen has the oversight of this vast estate which requires a small regiment of men to do the work in the summer. After leaving Vanderbilt's if you choose we can drive down to Vaucluse, formerly owned and occupied by the late Thomas B. Hazard, "Shepherd Tom," as he used to be called from the fact that years ago before folks thought more of dogs than they did of sheep, Mr. Hazard kept large flocks of sheep, and made money at it, too. Here in his library is where he wrote a great many of his books, and articles for the newspapers. But time flies and we will return to the main road. On your right next Vanderbilt's you will find St. Mary's Episcopal Church with its spacious grounds. This church was built by Miss Sarah Gibbs in 1846, at her own expense and from stone obtained near it. She also maintained services unaided by any one until within a few years of her decease. She lies buried here close under the chancel window. Rev. Hobart Williams was rector of this church for over forty years, without salary and he lies buried near the spot where he stood to hold services so many years. Here also lie the remains of Rev. Wm. Morgan, D. D. LL.D., and wife, of New York, also Mrs. Clarke, beloved wife of the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, bishop of R. I. There is no prettier place in the Town than St. Mary's grounds, and the church is very English and was planned by Mr. Upjohn of New York. One word about the old organ inside. Did you know it was a part of the organ given to Trinity Church, Newport, by Bishop Berkeley? It is past its usefulness now and is kept as a curiosity. One strange thing about it is that the keys are broad black ones and the sharps and flats narrow white ones, whereas the organs of later date are made just the reverse of this. Leaving St. Mary's we drive on towards home. At Slate hill the view is very fine, at the right you can see Jamestown, to the left and right before you lies Newport, while beyond it the Island of Block Island looms up if the sky be clear. Now we come to Bryer's Tea House (a Tea House only in name, for do you know that people have outlived these old-fashioned affairs). Now you can go back the same road Mr. Buffum went or you can keep due south down Turner's Lane, past that old tumble down house on your left which belongs to "Billie" Turner of Newport, and which is said to be haunted. Well, I wouldn't wonder if it was, it looks as if it might be. At the end of Turner's lane you will turn to the right and soon come to the top of Honeyman Hill. Now you can keep on down the hill, past the estate of Mr. Witherbee with its nicely-kept lawns, over the bridge at Green End Pond, up Bliss Road home, or, if you are not weary, we will turn down Aquidneck Avenue, past Mr. Morrison's place, and this road leads you to the Bathing Beach. Going this way, you have a fine view of Newport which can be had in no other place. It extends from Green End Pond on our right to Ochre Point, taking in the Ocean House, Cliff Cottages, Forty Steps, and so forth, and can only be appreciated when seen on a clear day. Now we have reached the road back of the Bathing Houses which leads us on to Bath Road and we will soon be home. But, dear me, there comes one of them *pesky electric cars*, and my horse is scared most to death of them, so I'll turn off here to the right and bid you Good-bye.

* * *

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, biliousness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Chas. M. Cole, Druggist.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A. C. Landers' Column

Now is the TIME to select your LAMPS.

You will find that we have the largest and most complete line of

LAMPS, BURNERS, SHADES, GLOBES,

etc., in Rhode Island.

LOOK

At those Hand-Decorated Lamps, with Shades to match, and latest improved Burners, for 1.75, 1.90, 3.00, 3.25, up.

$3.75

Buys the best hand-decorated lamp, with brass legs, also brass font and linings, has the latest improved Burner, 10-inch dome shade and best flint glass chimney.

FINE BISC LAMP,

with best Duplex Burner and Chimney and hand-decorated shade to match, for 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.50, up.

Central Draught LAMPS.

The ROCHESTER, BANNER, IMPROVED, GLADSTONE, BRISTOL, DAYLIGHT and the B+H.

BRASS AND ANTIQUE SILVER LAMPS.

All new and bright, including the latest shapes and styles, for 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50 up to 15.00.

Banquet Lamps

In Antique Silver, with Best Burners, and Linen Shade with Long Silk Fringe.

Wrought-Iron Lamps

For 15.00, 22.50, and 31.00.

Piano Lamps

Complete for 12.50, 15.00, 22.50 & 31.00.

—AT—

Lamp and Oil Depot.

A. C. Landers,
167 THAMES ST.,
COVELL'S BLOCK.

New Advertisements.

POLL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to

POLL TAX PAYERS

that I will be in my

OFFICE in the CITY HALL, upstairs,

—FROM—

DECEMBER 1, 1889,

To and including

December 31, 1889,

each day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from

9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

For the purpose of receiving the Poll Tax ordered by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, passed April 26, 1889, as provided in Chapter 136, of the Public Laws of said State. All Tax Payers are therefore respectfully requested to call and pay the said tax during the time and at the place appointed.

Sec. 5 of said Act is as follows: If any person upon whom demand is made by the Collector of Taxes for the payment of said tax shall neglect or refuse to pay the tax assessed against him under the provisions of this Act, within five days after the date of such demand, then the Collector of Taxes shall, unless the said tax has been remitted as is herein provided, levy on the body of said person and commit him to the jail in the County of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs including cost of notice, provided the cost of said notice shall not exceed fifty cents, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

WILLIAM J. H. ALMAN,
Collector of Taxes.
11-9-4w

Auction Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the late residence of James M. Smith, in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, November 20, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., if fair, if not, the next fair day; one 11-year-old mare, 1 covered wagon, 1 top buggy, 2 mattresses, 5 pews in the M. E. Church, Middletown, R. I., 1 organ, beds, bedding, table linen, 1 parlor stove, 1 air-tight, household furniture, lounge, old-fashioned desks and bureaus, crockeryware, etc. JOHN PECKHAM,
Middletown, Nov. 9, 1889. Auctioneer.
10-19-2w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Edwin G. Spooner (with Sarah W. Spooner in release of dower) to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated March 3, 1882, and recorded in Volume 11, pages 511 and 513, of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Newport in Rhode Island.

Said Savings Bank will sell at Public Auction, on the premises offered for sale on Monday, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, breach having been made in the condition of said Mortgage, all the right, title and interest which the said Edwin G. Spooner had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage and did thereby convey (with the inchoate right of dower of said Sarah) in or to that parcel of land in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, bounded, Southeasterly on Broadway, Southwesterly on Oak Street, Northwesterly on land now of William Shepley, and Northeasterly on land of Silas D. DeBlois; said parcel measuring about sixty-five feet on Broadway, and extending back about the same width for about one hundred and ten feet, be the same more or less, and being the same land conveyed by said Mortgage. And said Savings Bank hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
By WM. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
Newport, October 31st, 1889. 11-2-4w

EVENING SCHOOLS,

BEGINNING

OCTOBER 28,

Will be open at the

Clarke Street Schoolhouse,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,

From 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

Any person over fifteen years of age will be admitted on application, who wishes to pursue elementary studies, and who cannot attend the day schools. Every applicant who is able to do so will be required to deposit, in advance, a sum of money, fifty cents for men and twenty-five cents for women, as a guaranty of regular attendance, but this fee will be returned at the end of the term to each pupil who shall have been present five evenings out of six from the date of admission.

For the School Committee,
HENRY H. FAY,
Superintendent of Schools.
10-26

NEW GOODS

Received Every Day

—AT—

146 THAMES STREET.

Fine Watch and Clock Repairing a Specialty

—BY—

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Registry Voters.

ALL PERSONS who will be entitled to vote in this city during 1890 by REGISTERING their names are reminded that in order to vote they must register IN PERSON at the City Clerk's Office before the close of the present year.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
November 1, 1889-1w City Clerk.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 93 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, ill paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and jobbers of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-1-3m

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

BANKER,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Business Broker.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Notes and mortgages negotiated.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture, pianos, organs, Savings Bank Books, diamonds, watches, horses, carriages, machinery, libraries. Highest cash paid for old gold, silver, spoons, broken jewelry, etc.

Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Hulce's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an inebriate wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 11-16-1y

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of JAMES F. FITZGERALD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1889 are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 16th day of December, 1889, the 17th day of February, 1890, and the 17th day of March, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the store of Patrick H. Horgan, 88 West Broadway, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

CONSTANT SMITH,
PATRICK H. HORGAN, } Com'rs
MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
11-16

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I was duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of DARIUS D. HUFFUM, on the sixteenth day of September, 1889, by the Court of Probate of the Town of Middletown, R. I.

GEORGE A. BUFFUM.
11-16

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 28, 1889.

JOHN B. DENNISTON, Executor of the last will and testament of *ABBY MURPHY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-2 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the last will and testament of DAVID SMITH, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, as the sole Executor thereof and excepted from giving bond for the due execution of his trust, which appointment has been confirmed by the Court of Probate of said Middletown. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Executor.
Middletown, R. I., November 2, 1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES M. SMITH, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, and has given bond to the Court of Probate of said Middletown and duly qualified himself as such Executor. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present them, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

DAVID C. SMITH,
Executor.
Middletown, R. I., November 2, 1889.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 28, 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Elizabeth C. Tenney, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *LUCY MURPHY*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-2 Probate Clerk.

Probate Clerk's office of Middletown, R. I., October 26, A. D. 1889.

FELIX A. PECKHAM, Administrator on the estate of *GEORGE COLLINS*, late of said Middletown, deceased, has this day filed in this office, his first account therewith, for examination and allowance by the Court of Probate of said Middletown. And said Administrator has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of his said account according to law.

Notice is hereby given that said account will be considered and acted upon at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
11-2 Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of AIMEE S. MASON, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARIA H. MASON,
Newport, Oct. 26, 1889. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN W. HENDRICK, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber.

FELIX A. PECKHAM,
Administrator.
Middletown, November 9, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of SARAH W. HENDRICK, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber.

FELIX A. PECKHAM,
Administrator.
Middletown, R. I., November 9, 1889.

HELP WANTED.

TWO experienced girls; one for cooking, washing and ironing, and one for second girl's work. To first-class help, good wages will be paid; references required, as none but first-class help are wanted. Swede, Scotch or Nova Scotian preferred. Call upon or address

MRS. ARNOLD B. SANFORD,
34 Lincoln Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Near Bowenville Station.
11-8